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Master Medallist

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(Story on Pages 6 and 7)

Is There An Alternative To The Nehru Government?

(See Page 3)

★ THE FATAL HOUSE ★

Short Story

ONCE AGAIN, BURKE CAME NEAR TO THE FATAL HOUSE ON THE STUDIO LOT HE WENT THROUGH HIS CONCLUDING ACTIONS VERY MUCH AS ON PREVIOUS OCCASIONS. FINALLY, AS THE SCRIPT DEMANDED, HE FELL HEAVILY.

"CUT!" YELLED CHALMERS.

THE ACTOR REMAINED RECUMBENT ON THE FLOOR. "ALL RIGHT, BURKE," RASPED THE DIRECTOR. I DON'T WANT ANY MONKEY TRICKS. GET UP.

BURKE REMAINED MOTIONLESS. ONE OF THE STUDIO WORKERS BENT DOWN ANXIOUSLY. "MR. CHALMERS," HE CALLED, "SOMETHING IS WRONG."

By W. A. Clarke

THERE was a slight chill in the air. But it didn't account for the collar of Phillip Swathe's overcoat being turned up. Fear had caused that.

Only another three hundred yards and he would reach comparative safety. Thrusting his hands deeper into his pockets, he tried to turn his thoughts in a more pleasant direction. But a cold sweat broke out on his forehead. Against his will, for he wished to hurry, he found his pace slackening.

Frightened as he was, he could still appreciate the irony of the situation. Sooner or later, a murderer always returns to the scene of his crime. Apparently, the old adage was true.

His fingers closed round the bowl of the briar pipe in his overcoat pocket. He grasped it almost convulsively, his grip showing tighter with every step he took.

Now he was only fifty yards away. His footsteps faltered. He could turn around and go back the way he had come. He did not have to pass the accursed house.

Thirty yards away. He came to a halt, his mind was made up. Why, after all these years, return to a district he never wished to see again? Above all, why try to prove that he was unafraid of the house? He knew that he was and always would be. No sense then in being anywhere near it. He turned about, resolved to get away as fast as he could.

Before he had retraced a dozen steps, he knew that the solution of his problem was not to be so easy. Unless he kept to his original plan thoughts of the house would plague him for ever, just as they had for the last ten years.

Once again he retraced his steps Slowly—ever more slowly—he drew nearer to the house again. His throat suddenly became parched. For a few moments an icy fear clutched him.

Grimly, he realised that there could be no more turning back. His head felt dizzy and his body completely bereft of strength. It took a supreme effort to drag himself the next few steps of the way. Next second, everything seemed to go spinning round. He lurched forward and collapsed in a heap.

* * *

The white ribbon of light snapped out. For a few moments neither man spoke, but a long drawn out sigh told Davis that his chief wasn't pleased.

"I'm getting tired of this," he heard his chief say. "Five re-takes and he can't do better than that. What's the matter with the man?"

The assistant did not venture a direct reply. "You mean that last minute?" he queried.

"Absolutely!" said the director. "There's nothing wrong with the rest. But from the moment he starts to retrace his steps, he goes haywire From then on, his performance is a hundred per cent ham."

"I know, Mr. Chalmers. I can't understand it. Is there something wrong with the script, do you think?"

As the lights in the small studio cinema went on, Davis saw that the director was shaking his head.

"Not in my opinion", he said emphatically. "But according to Burke, everything is wrong with it. You know his arguments as well as I do. He claims that the notion that any murderer ever revisits the scene of his crime is absolute rubbish".

Davis gave a little nervous cough. He was uncertain how he ought to voice his suspicions. Though present relations were strained between Meteor Films and Clinton Burke, there was no denying he was easily their greatest male asset at the box-office.

"I'm almost inclined to think" he said, tentatively, "that he is putting all he knows into the first part of that scene so as to throw into sharper relief the absurd way in which he finishes it".

"H'm, maybe. With the object of us either taking him off the picture or releasing from his contract, I suppose?"

"Exactly".

Chalmers grunted. "Might be something in that", he said.

"I'm sure there is", the assistant-director continued, relieved at not being snubbed. "Strictly speaking, he's got us on toast, too. When he finally collapses on the pavement, the story calls for him to die of heart failure through him not being able to stand the strain. In such circumstances, how can we prove that his portrayal of the part is wrong"?

"We can't", Chalmers snapped. "But is would make no difference if we were dealing with a thousand Clinton Burkes. It would still be our job to do the picture as we felt it should be done. Burke has got to be made to realise that fact".

"Seems next door to the impossible to me. I'm sure I've done my utmost to make him see—"

"I'm not blaming you", Chalmers cut in. "Things have been no different when I've been on the set. But it's no good us discussing it any further tonight. First thing tomorrow I'm going to have a straight talk with Burke. I shall leave him in no doubt that if he doesn't provide what we want, I'll get him suspended and get every other company to black-ball him".

* * *

Next morning, as soon as he arrived, Burke was told to report to the director's office. Having made his way there, he pushed open the door without knocking and enquired blandly: "What's on your mind?"

"I saw the latest rushes of your death scene last night. They're no better than the previous ones. It won't do, Burke! Today, you'll cut out the clowning and get down to work. I'm going to have the scene played the way I want it. One false move out of you and I'll have the skates put under your feet. And you'll skate right out of films altogether—anybody's films. Is that clear?"

"What's wrong with the way I've been doing it?" Burke responded stubbornly.

"Nothing's wrong until the last minute. Then you begin skipping and fluttering about like a ballet-dancer. You've never made any secret that you didn't want that part but while you're working under my orders, you're not getting away with intentional slap-stick. That's all I've got to say. The door's just behind you!"

An hour later, under the vigilant gaze of the director, Burke once again re-enacted his apprehensive approach to the dreaded house, his hesitation and the turning away.

Then, came the business of faltering retracing his foot-steps again. Here, Chalmers sat bolt upright. What he saw didn't satisfy him. But he was essentially, a fair-minded man. He realised that even a star of Burke's ability and reputation might quite likely not be able to ring the bell first time. At least, Burke was now trying to do his best. Chalmers let the scene proceed.

Once again, the star came near to the fatal house on the studio lot. He went through his concluding actions very much as on previous occasions. Finally, as the script demanded, he fell heavily.

"Cut!" yelled Chalmers.

The actor remained recumbent on the floor.

"All right, Burke", rasped the director, "I don't want any money tricks. Get up'.

Burke remained motionless. A strained expression appeared on the faces of the studio workers around him. One of them went over and gripped his arm. Then, anxiously, he bent down.

"Mr. Chalmers", he called "something wrong!"

The studio doctor's diagnosis of heart-failure was confirmed at the inquest. For a few days, Chalmers felt desperately sick at heart. He admitted as much to Davis, his assistant.

Davis nodded his head. "I know what you mean. The story was written round an actual murder that happened in Sydney only 10 years ago. An unsolved mystery. Still, that doesn't prove anything.'

"No, it doesn't", agreed Chalmers, "but Burke was an Australian!"

"Really! I didn't know that".

"Yes", said Chalmers. "Came from Sydney, too. About ten years ago'.

Instinctiveness Of Human Behaviour

By Thomas R. Henry

The basic chemical pattern of living differs for every human being.

That's why men are different. That's why bloodhounds can follow a man by scent. Eventually a sort of "internal finger-printing" may be possible that will have far-reaching implications in treatment of mental diseases, alcoholism, sex abnormalities and general problems of human behavior.

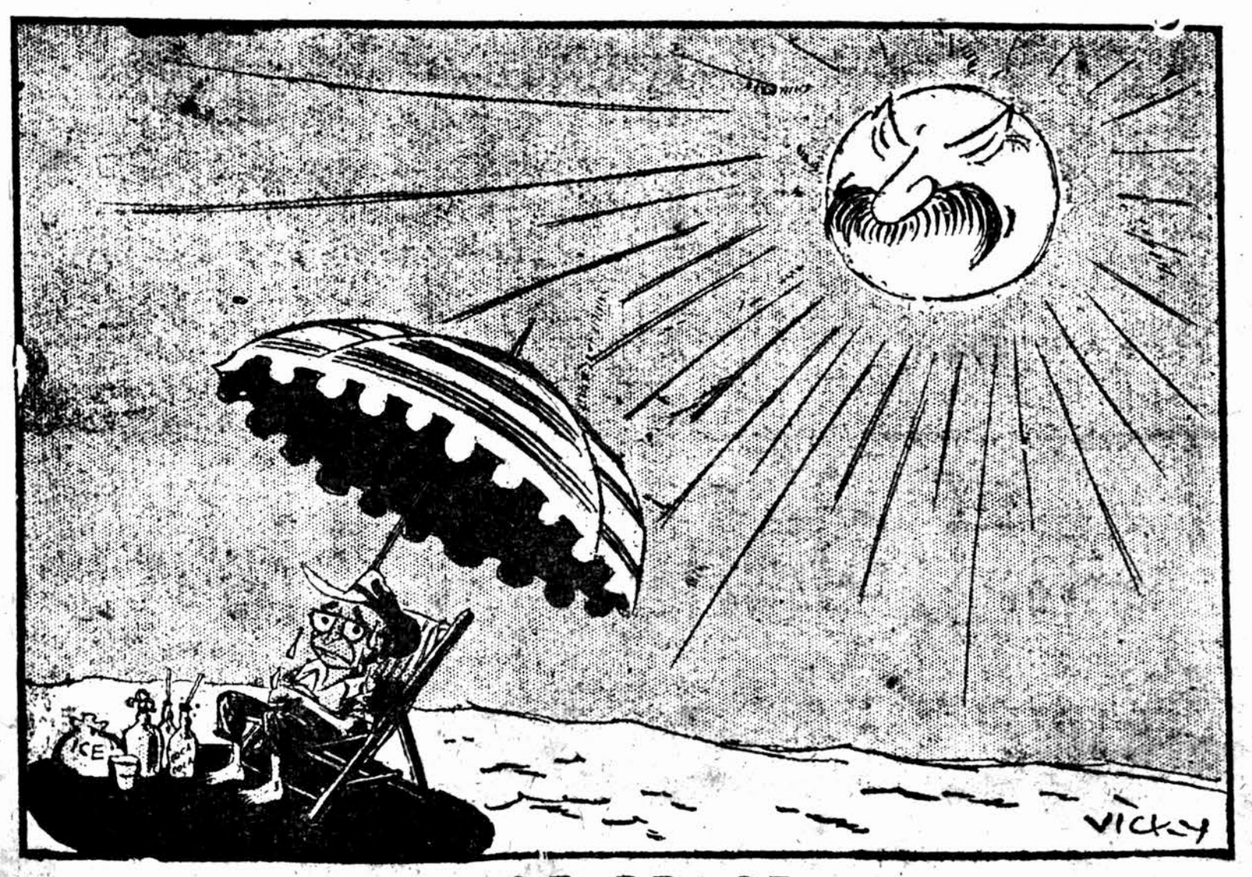
This thesis, based on experiments with students, was presented before the National Academy of Sciences here by Dr. R. J. Williams of the University of Texas.

As a rule, Dr. Williams said, the differences are shown by the amounts of various amino acids—basic building stones of tissue—in the urine, the amounts of Sodium, Calcium and other substances in the saliva, abilities to taste, and by a continuous temperature chart. However, he emphasized, these aspects make very little observable difference. Hence, in the past, they have been discovered only by accident and only in a few outstanding cases such as albinism. This lack of pigment, Dr. Williams said, is entirely due to such a difference in basic chemistry. Recently discovered is another chemical difference which is always accompanied by feeble-mindedness.

Tests of the Texas students showed that so-called metabolic functions differ strikingly and show clearly that there is no such thing as an "average man." The chemical differences, he said, probably explain why some people are so intolerant of certain drugs, and why some become victims of alcoholism. The differences probably explain why most persons can smoke heavily without injury while Nicotine apparently cuts the life expectancy of others by as much as ten years. If one is going insane the chemical differences probably determine what kind of psychosis he will suffer. It also will be possible to identify persons by their chemical patterns.

The tests will be continued with the Texas students to uncover more differences and the extent to which known ones vary. Much attention is being paid to the excretion of the vital Amino Acids—lysine, Creanine, Argenine and Leucine. An apparatus has been designed by means of which a constant 24-hour temperature chart can be kept. The acccepted normal temperature for the human body, Dr. Williams said, is only an "average." For any individual it will never be precisely this average at any time.

The experiments are expected to throw much light on sex differences—especially those in early and late adolescence. In some such differences, Dr. Williams said, variations of as much as 10,000-fold have been found.



HOT PEACE

In this world there are only two tragedies. One is not getting what one wants; the other is getting it.

—OSCAR WILDE

*

Most people's idea of "starting afresh" is going on in the same way somewhere else.

—SYDNEY TREMAYNE:

*

When you are in the right you can afford to keep your temper; when you are in the wrong you can't afford to lose it.

—JOHN GRAHAM

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Is There An Alternative To The Nehru Government?

Need Of A Political Truce

BY C. V. H. RAO

WHAT is the alternative to the Nehru Government? Is there an alternative to it in the immediate future?

These interrogations assume prominence in the context of various criticisms levelled against the Government of India of which Pt. Nehru is the head, by various parties.

To all these critics, friendly and unfriendly, the counter-question should be addressed: What will you substitute for that Government supposing it resigns to-day and is it possible for any such substitute Government to assure the public that it can do better than the Government that is displaced? Not that there is any immediate prospect of any consummation like that happening, but as an academic proposition at least, an answer must be found for these interrogations, because we find the issue cropping up at all kinds of odd places and occasions.

It is doubtless easy to level the facile indictment at the door of the Nehru Government that they have been unable to resolve some of the major problems of political and economic reconstruction that partition had brought in its train, that they are wobbling about Hyderabad and messed with Kashmir, and that they are worse than the British Government in dealing with issues involving political and individual liberties. Probably the correctness of some of these victims cannot be disputed, at least from what the common man sees from the outside.

Change In Midstream

Nevertheless though it may sound commonplace, the fact remains that any Government confronted with such stupendous problems of human misery and devastation on the one hand and political misrepresentation and calumny on the other as the Nehru Government had been during the last 15 months or so, could not have done more creditably. It is like demanding that a Government confronted with a national emergency like a total war should devote attention to other than national emergency problems before the emergency itself has disappeared and it is nothing else than a demand that we should change horses in mid-stream without protecting ourselves against the danger of being swept away by a powerful adverse current.

If India has already emerged from the emergency conditions engendered by partition and economic dislocation consequent on the war, or if, on the other hand, she is prepared to pass through the gruelling experiences of a large-scale national revolution, the attacks against the Nehru Government of inefficient handling of other problems would be justified. India's so-called independence is still less than a year old and reconstruction can be the sequel only to settled or at least partially settled conditions in the country, if reconstruction is to result not in chaos but in progress. Compromise and adjustment of conflicting interests and ideologies are indispensable in tiding over a period of crisis, which is admittedly only an interregnum. It is, on the other hand, imperative to remember that when transfer of power came, it appeared so patently to be a precipitate and even panicky capitulation by the British Government that even the Congress was partially taken by surprise It sounded very much like a strategic move with an ulterior design on the part of Britain thus to register this manoeuvre of "Divide and Quit."

In such a situation which led to large-scale migration of population over huge areas, the highest priority had to be accorded to the problems of refugee rehabilitation and resettlement. This diversion of attention from the economic reconstruction of a country, which was still experiencing the devastating effects of a prolonged war, into which she was dragged much against her will, is reflected in the persistence of economic maladjustment, high cost of living, and widespread prevalence of corruption and black-marketing, all of which are the evil legacies of war.

Apparently, therefore, the common man has not had an opportunity of coming into his own and the economic and industrial policies of the Government reflect a proneness to surrender to vested interests, though actually they are transitional expedients, which circumstances had forced on the Government and which are liable to alternation after circumstances change.

No Need Of Placard

The Socialist Party's attack on the Nehru Government, which is the loudest and most organised at present, is irrelevant and inexpedient and unjustified in the face of the extraordinary situation that the country is faced with for the last 15 months and the limited period of time that the present Dominion Government had, after August 15, to consider reconstruction problems. A greater Socialistic bias in the Government's economic and social uplift policies, than what has been possible so far, is also handicapped by practical considerations in that the Government inherited an administrative machinery which is only inadequately equipped for a largescale experimentation in nationalisation schemes and by other considerations like shortage of technical personnel. Not even the Socialists could have rectified these drawbacks overnight.

It may nevertheless be agreed that when the Socialists plead for greater and fuller attention to urgent problems of economic reconstruction and to the suppression of rampant evils of corruption and blackmarkets and profiteering, they are voicing the feelings and demands of the common man, who wants purposeful Governmental action to relieve him of the misery and distress that he experiences, whether it be as a concession to socialistic theory or sentiment or as a concession to the inexorable and inescapable requirements of the situation. The world is marching rapidly and irresistibly towards a socialistic economy, though it can be mentioned as a quite definite possibility that extreme equalitarianism to be attained by violent methods will never find a suitable soil in a country like India with its rooted conservatism and attachments to spiritual values.

No Government, therefore, can expect to escape the implacable march of events, and a Government with an individual at its head with the background of Pt. Nehru will not be found hesitating to take Socialism in its stride when it becomes necessary, though the formal label may not be there. But surely there can be neither justification nor need to force the pace or to proclaim an economic order with a huge placard "Socialistic State" with a capital "S" attached to it.

Handling Of Hyderabad

The attack against the Nehru Government for mishandling the Hyderabad and Kashmir questions by not being more strident in dealing with the Nizam and by refusing to accept the advice to refer the Kashmir dispute to the U.N.O. has been convincingly answered already by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pt. Nehru himself. All that could possibly be done to induce the Nizam to see reason and yield to the inexorable demands of historical and geographical facts, which bind Hyderabad inextricably to the Indian Union, has admittedly been done, short of course of declaring war, which can be only an ultimate remedy.

The economic blockade of Hyderabad and other measures taken by the Indian Government must constrain Hyderabad to realise that obstreperousness in concluding an agreement cannot be got away with. Military measures are not also completely shut out and Pt. Nehru has envisaged resort to them when necessary and called for. But elementary prudence will dictate that it is only a Government, which is in full possession of all relevant information, that can decide the occasion and the time for resorting to them.

The fundamental background of the Socialistic and Communistic denunciations of the Nehru Government is, however, political and is based on the theory that the only method by which they can try their political and economic ideologies in practice is by seizure of power The admitted difference between the Communist and the Socialist is nevertheless this that the former would not hesitate to attain his objective by revolution and violence, whereas the latter professes to attain the goal by constitutional processes as far as possible.

When we proclaim that we are endeavouring to tread the democratic path, the theoretical right of any party or section of opinion to propagate its programme as an alternative to the programme of the party in power cannot be denied, though when this right exceeds the bonds of constitutionalism and confusion and chaose follows or is likely to follow from the pursuit of subversive ideologies, action becomes essential. The Communist Party has obviously exceeded this limit by its rerent artivities and it would have been destructive of the foundations of the State if they had been permitted a free hand in pursuing them.

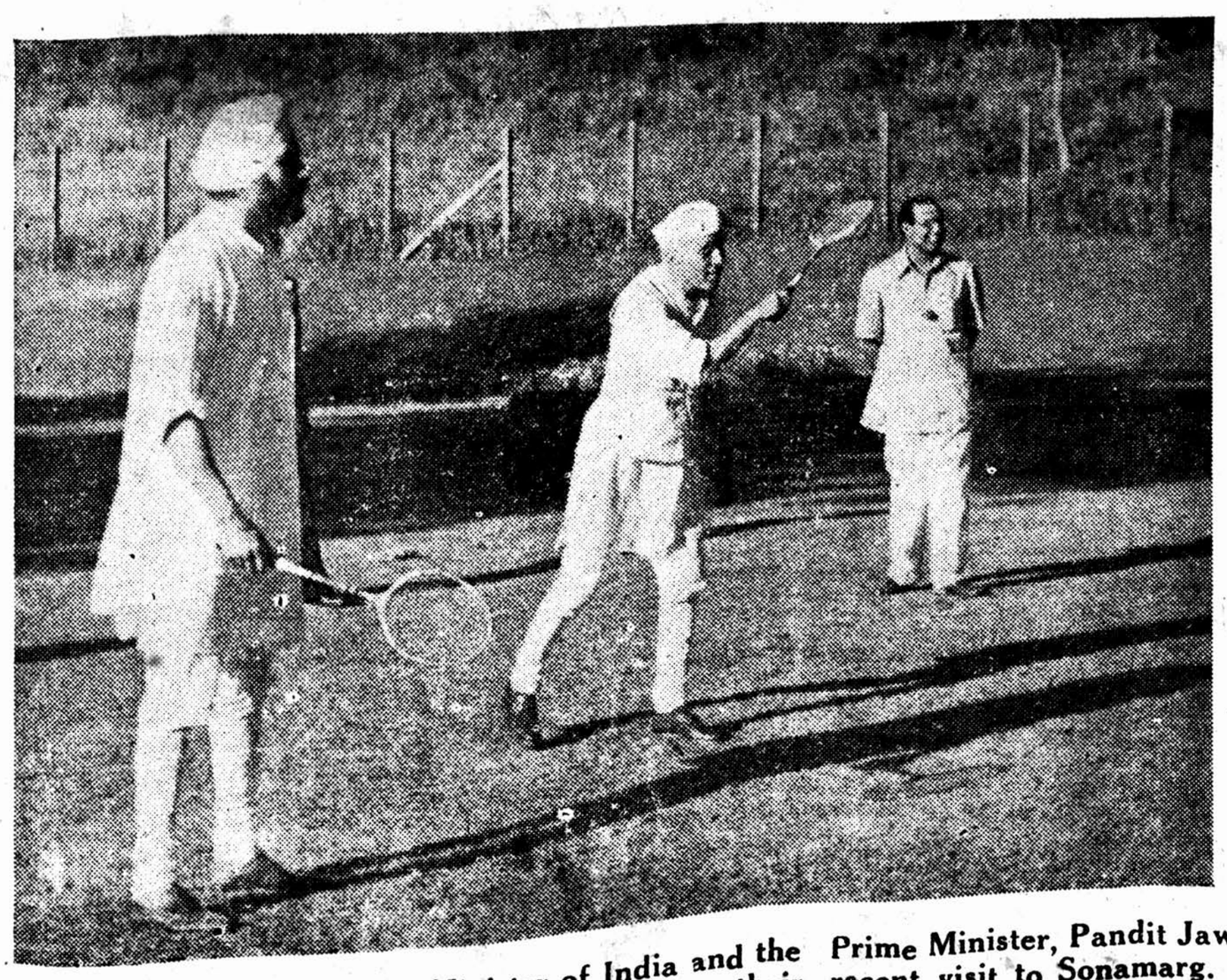
A Political Truce

The Socialists are also professedly anxious to capture power and their position is unassailable so long as they attempt to reach their objective by constitutional means But, at the same time, the Socialists, so long as they voluntarily debar the need for creating conditions of chaos from their programme, cannot conceivably ignore the practical consideration that the time is not propitious for a change of Government and that on the other hand, what the situation calls for is a political truce until the crisis confronting the country is resolved and normal conditions are restored

Drastic criticism of the Nehru Government, when cannot obviously be substituted by any other Government at the moment — for admittedly the Socialists cannot claim to be so well organised as to form an alternative Government immediately — will only serve to strengthen the position of the Communists and other reactionary gorups and to weaken the basis of

(Continued On Page 22)

FROM OFFICIAL FILES TO BADMINTON!



Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister of India and the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru relax at a game of Badminton during their recent visit to Sonamarg.

Sculptor To Premier

ZAPOTOCKY IS MOULDING CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE.

HE is tall and gaunt of face, the eyes deep set under jutting brows. He has a rather forbidding appearance with his lantern jaw, lean figure, and the dark, somewhat shapeless clothes that he always wears. It is when he smiles, and his eyes twinkle with good humour and friendliness, that you may understand why Antonin Zapotocky became the idol of the Czech workers.

Zapotocky has not always been a Communist. His father, Ladislav Zapotocky, was one of the founders of the original Czechoslovak Social Democrat Party in 1878, and young Antonin received a corresponding political education in his schooldays in Zakolany near Kladno.

He was born on December 19, 1884. When he left school he did not follow his father's trade of tailor, but became instead a stone-cutter; and it was then that the real conflict of his life began. During those years his father's teachings, drawing him towards a political career, had to vie with his artistic temperament, which urged him to become a sculptor.

Those who knew his work at that time declare that Czechoslovakia and the world lost a great sculptor when Antonin Zapotocky decided to devote all his energies to politics. No-one can yet say whether or not Czechoslovakia and the world have lost more than that by his decision.

For Zapotocky 's an idealist. He was a passionate believer in Socialism and he is just as passionately sure now of the rightness of Communism. Such blind, unswerving adherence to a creed can be dangerous in the extreme.

Those Twinkling Eyes

He disarms you with his charm when you meet him. Those twinkling eyes, the almost comical way the dark hair has receded on top of his head and stands up on end, his casual air, the careless way he wears his clothes, the untidy soft collar all give the impression of the dreamer. But Zapotocky's dreams are nightmares for all those Czech democrats who fear that the march of Communism will stamp out all the cherished freedoms for which hey fought so hard and so long.

It was Zapotocky who cleared the way in February for the change of Government. It was his trade union movement, with its workers' militia, that was the major factor in the revolution. It was Zapotocky who promoted the single list system that sealed his party's victory at the elections last month. Just as in his youth he moulded to his will the stone and the clay and the wood of his native Zakolany, so he is moulding a whole nation today.

Zapotocky was only 16 when he entered the Social Democrat Party's youth organization, and when he went to Prague in 1902 he soon became a leading party member as one of the propaganda committee. Returning to Kladno, he became the Secretary of the district organisation of the party, and of the miners' trade union.

Soon after, he began the first of the long list of prison sentences that he has served on account of his political convictions. In 1905, when Czechoslovakia was part of the Austrian Empire, he was sent to prison for demanding equal voting rights for workers; in 1909 he was again imprisoned following a speech in which he insulted the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Decided His Future

After the first world war he attended the first Congress of the Comintern in Moscow and on his return to Czechoslovakia was arrested in December 1920 for his work as Chairman of a revolutionary committee during a strike. On his release he became a member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, a breakaway from the Social Democrats, and in March 1922 the Communist Party's general secretary.

Attempting to leave Czechoslovakia after the German entry in 1939, Zapotocky was captured at the frontier and sent to the Pankrac prison in Prague until February 1940. Afterwards he was transferred first to Dachau and then to Sachsenhausen: in those notorious camps he spent his spare time modelling in clay and biulding his plans for the future, plans which had as their basis Czech freedom from fear of another invasion.

When the advancing tide of the Red Army threatened Sachsenhausen, Zapotochy was sent out with the other prisoners on the notorious "march of death" of 1945, but was liberated by the Red Army and returned to Prague on May 2. He had already been elected leader of the liberated prisoners. It was a comparatively short step to the chairmanship of the national Trades Union Council.

Of his long imprisonment he will only say: "We were very lucky; my wife was four years in Ravensbruck; one of my daughters was sent to prison by the Nazis; and her husband had five years in Dachau. We all came back."

They Know Now

He said once, a year or so ago: "The Trades Union Council of Czechoslovakia is a non-party body.... I do not sit as one of the Communist Party deputies, but as one of the ten deputies chosen to represent the Trades Union Council." This statement appealed to the democratic Czechs. It suggested that Social Democrats, even Liberals, could work with the Communists without fear of extinction. They know now that they were wrong.

Yet Antonin Zapotocky has not lost his popularity with the workers since the change of Government. He impressed all sides by his idealism in the past; he impresses them no less today. He represents, after all, a bulwark against the possibility of a reborn, militant Germany. Zapotocky, like the other Czech Communists, has looked to the East for strength but he has not entirely lost his rugged individualism.

Now he holds office and is in a position to translate 'nto deeds the dreams he has had during the long life of struggle since his boyhood. Up in his office, which he always keeps uncomfortably airless, he is setting into motion the plans for the nationalisation of all industry in Czechoslovakia that he has had for so long. And he will strive for the unification of all the workers in a common front.

In his spare time he still goes back to the love of his boyhood, to woodcarving, and to modelling in clay. No-one can tell what new forms his facile fingers will produce, but all friends of Czechoslovakia will pray that they will not be too futuristic.

BY SIDNEY BROOKES

Antonin Zapotocky, the new Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, began life with an inner conflict. He had to make the choice between art and politics. He chose politics, but his spare-time hobby is still sculpture in clay. Here is a revealing account of the man who organised the trade unionists to carry out the Prague coup of last February and is now head of his country's government.

Artisans Of Civilization

All nations have been made what they are by the thinking and the working of many generations of men. Patient and persevering labourers in all ranks and conditions of life, cultivators of the soil and explorers of the mine, inventors and discoverers, manufacturers, mechanics and artisans, poets, philosophers and politicians, all have contributed towards the grand result, one generation building upon another's labours, and carrying them forward to still higer stages. This constant succession of noble workers—the artisans of civilization—has served to create order out of chaos in industry, science and art; and the living race has thus, in the course of nature, become the inheritor of the rich estate provided by the skill and industry of our forefathers, which is placed in our hands to cultivate and to hand down, not only unimpaired but improved, to our successors.

—*BY S. SMILES*

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Seven spades was the easiest kind of laydown for, regardless of breaks, South had 12 top card tricks and could win a thirteenth by ruffing just one diamond in dummy. The players who submitted this deal wanted to know who was at fault for missing the grand slam

The principal argument seemed to be that North should have used a Blackwood Four No-trump bid over four spades. South would respond five diamonds, showing one ace. North then would bid five no-trump, and South would respond six diamonds, showing one king. "Then", said South, "North could bid the grand slam becaume, with only one ace and one king, I must have the king-queen-jack of spades"

This is a most astonishing conclusion. South could have a six or seven card spade suit, headed by the queen jack-ten, the diamond ace-king and the heart queen. The fact is that even if North used the four-five no-trump convention, it would have to be South who bid the grand slam.....and he could do so because a five no-trump bid, following the four no-trump bid, announces that all of the aces are held (else how could North be interested in a grand slam?)

But there was nothing wrong with the actual bidding except South's final pass. South could expect to find just about what North held, for North's bidding to be justified. South's claim (that he could not be sure North had the spade tace and not fear to the ten) was unreasonable. Without the spade, ace, North would have been doing enough, if, over four spades, he bid merely five-for, after all, he already had made a jump-takeout; then reversed (or cue-bid) in hearts. Taking the bidding past game would be enough urging for South to bid six if he had either a solid spade suit, or a near-solid suit and the diamond ace. Despite—or perhaps because of—his previous weak bidding, South should have bid the grand slam.

North-South vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ A 5 4
♡ A K 6 5
◇ 8
♣ A K Q 10 7

WEST
♠ 7 3
♡ Q J 10 9
◇ 9 4 3 2
♣ J 9 8

EAST
♠ 10 9
♡ 8 7 4 3
◇ K J 6 5
♣ 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q J 8 6 2
♡ 5
◇ A Q 10 7
♣ 6 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	3♣	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♡	Pass
4♠	Pass	6♠	All Pass

Is He The Clown With A Broken Heart?

BERNARD SHAW IS 92 TOMORROW

TOMORROW, George Bernard Shaw, the world's greatest living literary figure, will attain the great age of ninety-two.

Much of Shaw's life now seems like ancient history. He has survived Queen Victoria, two world wars and the atom bomb. His contemporaries were Rudyard Kipling, Thomas Hardy and Oscar Wilde. Tennyson and Browning were still writing when his first plays were published.

Ninety-two years old and yet the great comedian remains extremely sprightly and in good health and what is more, his mental and physical powers are very little impaired by injurious time. The events of life have proved beyond doubt that accidents cannot even disable Shaw, and the person who is capable of discouraging him, has not yet been born. Age is unable to wither him.

He stimulates the youth of today as vigorously as he stimulated the youth of half a century ago. His vitality has no dependence on time. It belongs to his spirit. And we who are deep in his debt will not award to mere existence what belongs to a unique individual, tireless and timeless and proud.

Greatest Living Author

Seventy-two years ago a young Irishman went to live in London. Another twenty years had to pass before London was fully aware of the fact that it possessed a new critic, a new novelist, a new thinker, a new wit, and—rarest of all—a new dramatist, In the first decade of the twentieth century Shaw's reputation swept across America and Central Europe. On the death of Anatole France in 1924 he was declared the leading Great Man of European letters. A new play by Shaw was a world event. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday a "New York Times" editorial declared Shaw to be "probably the most famous of living writers". Soon the fame won by plays and books was doubled by the fame won by his films. Shaw's opinion on everything were reported in the press almost weekly. Has any author ever been so famous during his lifetime?

If the life of the artist is a quest for honour, riches fame, love and power. Shaw must be one of the most successful man who ever lived. Then why is he, rather obviously, a sad old man? Because he is a sorry to leave a world which he has so brilliantly adored? That is too shallow an explanation. Honour, riches, fame, the love of women, these he has been granted in abundance. Yet the striking thing about Shaw is the relative aloofness from all these worldly advantages.

Confession Of Failure

But I have mentioned a fifth goal: Power. And this Shaw has only had to the same extent as any other rich writer, and that is to a very small extent indeed. Not that Shaw wanted to be a Prime Minister or anything of that sort. This was not the kind of power Shaw wanted. Crude personal ambition is something he scarcely understands. What he did feel was the consciousness of great spiritual resources within him, the consciousness of a message—of, as he put it, being used by something larger than himself.

When, therefore, people paid attention to the ego of Shaw and not to the message of Shaw, when they paid attention to the small and not to the large thing, that was for Shaw the ultimate catastrophe.

By Moni Bagchi

THE PARADOX OF SHAW'S CAREER IS THAT HE SHOULD HAVE HAD SO MUCH FAME AND SO LITTLE INFLUENCE. THE MAN WHOSE AMBITION WAS TO ATTAIN THE EMINENCE OF VOLTAIRE OR LUTHER WAS SOON PLAYED OUT AND THE BRIGHT AND ORIGINAL SPIRITS OF THE RISING GENERATION REPUDIATED HIM AND PASSED ON. HE IS A MERE CLASSIC. A SUFFERING SENSITIVE SOUL. A CLOWN WITH A BROKEN HEART.

More plainly put, Shaw's aim has been to change our minds and save civilisation; but we are still in the old ruts and civilisation has gone from bad to worse. For Shaw this must be the cardinal fact of his career. "I have produced no permanent impression because nobody has ever believed me",—this is as complete a confession of failure as Old Carley's famous sentence: "They call me a great man now, but not one believes what I have told them"

While celebrating the ninety-two year span of this man's life, one would, therefore, like to ask the Shavian question: What use has it been? To what end has Bernard Shaw lived? Wishing to change the world, Shaw wished to speak to the public at large, not merely to his literary conference. So he put his genius at the service of his moral pasion. He knew that he risked sacrificing altogether a a high literary reputation; and the fact that his name was so often linked with the publicist Wells indicated that, for a time at least, Shaw has forgone that kind of reputation.

Clown Triumphs Over Philosopher

And what is still more unfortunate, to gain an audience he invented a pose. The pose gained him his audience but prevented him from having any influence. The arrogant pose, however, was an act of self-sacrifice. Shaw's modesty was offered up on the altar of a higher purpose. In order to be influential he consented to be notorious.

His failure was double. Willingly he forewent his literary reputation. Unwillingly he had to admit his lack of influence as a thinker. In 1932 we hear Shaw again confessing: "For forty-eight years I have been addressing speeches to the Fabian Society and to other assemblies in this country. So far as I can make out, those speeches have not produced any effect whatsoever". The term Artist-Philosopher which Shaw coined for himself is perhaps a concealed admission that both as artist and as philosopher he had failed to make his mark. He wanted his pen to be his sword in a struggle that was more ethical than aesthetic. The people who revered Shaw in his later years—revered him as patriarch, as senile prodigy—have not bothered to imbibe any of his teaching.

In spite of Shaw's repeated assertion: "The real joke is that I am in earnest",—the world has never taken him seriously. The fact that Shaw has been easy to brush off can be explained by the method he expounded forty years ago with characteristic frankness: "In order to gain a hearing it was necessary for me to attain the footing of a privileged lunatic with the license of a jester. My method has therefore been to take the utmost trouble to find the right thing to say and then say it with utmost levity".

The lunatic jester was named 'G.B.S.' a personage who from the start was known to many more people than Bernard Shaw could ever hope to be. Unfortunately he proved a sorcerer's apprentice: he could not get rid of 'G.B.S.'. The very method by which Shaw made himself known prevented him from being understood

The One Inflexible Genius

The parodox of his career is that he should have had so much fame and so little influence. The man whose ambition was to attain the eminence of Voltaire or Luther was soon played out and the bright and original spirits of the rising generation repudiated him and passed on. He is no longer a living force. He is a mere classic. A suffering sensitive soul. A clown with a broken heart.

When William Archer conferred the title of Grand Old Man Shaw was not yet seventy. The wheel turned, and he became seventy-five, eighty, eighty-five, ninety. Diamond jubilees followed jubilees as the figures rose and rose. This year, when Shaw is ninety-two, some will laugh with him and some will laugh at him, some will laugh sentimentally and some will laugh superciliously. Few will laugh in the true Shavian fashion seriously.

Yet the fact remains that here is the one inflexible genius of our time: the one unchangingly incorruptible man who for half a century has been writing and fighting for a better world. He preached the lesson of man's unworthiness and his incurable blindness, in every way conceivable to his genius, through novels, plays prefaces, Fabian tracts, fiery platform speeches, through caustic wit, burlesque, broad humour. in the process he has incurred hatred and ridicule, and now, in his ninety-second year, inextinguishable fame and somewhat overawed admiration of the world

Shaw is still working still unchanged, and the world not fully passed him by. If his tirades against the stupidity and inhumanity of men have seemed fruitless, are we not now trying to organise the world for peace lest we destroy civilisation itself? If his Fabian socialism has an outmoded look, is not England now socialist?

Let us hope that George Bernard Shaw is spared for many more years to complete the century of his remarkable life and to prove that there is more than a grain of truth in his philosophy. We must return more and more to the fundamental truths he has been announcing for over sixty years. Let us say in the words of John Masefield: "And call a splendour great while he remains".

NOT SENTIMENTAL-BUT SENSIBLE

MANY have responded warmly to what I wrote recently about the "Unhapy Indian Cow", but there have been others of the "advanced" school of thought who have seen unscientific sentimentally in the idea of looking upon the cow as a revered Mother. They are afraid that such an outlook leads to the accumulation of useless animals, and believe that slaughter is the only solution of our cattle problem.

The cow has been held in veneration by Hindus for thousands of years, but her present miserable condition is of recent origin. It would be more sensible to look for the cause of her downfall in the same exploitation that has reduced the villagers themselves to their present plight. But, be that as it may, slaughter is no solution to the cattle problem of today.

Our advanced friends think that they are being realistic. But, as a matter of fact, realism is exactly what they are lacking. They say 'slaughter India's cattle and take to machinized farming', keeping only selected cows for milk. India's cattle-wealth was estimated by experts in 1937 to stand at the colossal sum of Rs. 1,000 crores. If we allow two hundred crores worth for selected milch cows, that means we have to slaughter eight hundred crores worth of cattle-wealth and then spend huge sums on the purchase of machinery, which is very difficult to procure, and still more difficult to keep in running order. Huge sums of money will have to go clean out of India to set up this system. The process will take years to achieve, and will result in tying us down hand and foot in economic subjugation to other countries Even if, by long years of tremendous effort, we could manage to produce our own machinery, we should still be dependent on other countries for oil, and any country who gets herself involved in the need for large quantities of oil, gets herself proportionately involved in world wars.

But this is only one side of the question. Our advanced friends do not realize the full meaning of cattle-wealth. It is something much more than milk. It means (1) milk and all milk products, (2) cow-dung for making manure, for plastering mud-houses and for burning as fuel, (3) bullock for cultivation, haulage and irrigation, (4) hides for the supply of leather, (5) bones for the supply of bone manure and other uses, (6) horn for horn-work of various kinds, (7) hoofs for gelatine etc., and many other thing. Where is all this to come from if the cattle are to be slaughtered in favour of machinery? As it is, all these things are in great demand.

BY MIRA BEN

The author, who is in charge of a Government Scheme for cattle Development in Rishikesh, pleads for re-shaping our village economy on a better and sound basis in order that we may not be dependent on other countries for cattle-wealth products.

Village Economy

With regard to manure, which is as important for India as milk and power, our friends, of course, say that we should use artificial fertilizers. They do not realize that artificial manure can never replace cattle-dung "compost" manure i.e., dung mixed with farmyard and field rubbish, and rotted so as to produce a well mixed, disintegrated material like rich mould.

All soil scientists are now agreed that this is the best possible manure, and especially for our Indian soil, as it is full of "humus" i.e., body-building organic matter. Artificial manures may, with caution and expert knowledge, be used in addition to compost, but they cannot REPLACE it. It would be like feeding a person on spices only, without vegetables, DAL, or ROTI. The stomach would get burnt up. The soil resembles a living being. It requires food, and food that it can digest.

Many modernized countries have destroyed their natural village economy, and have, thereby, become involved in international complications. They cannot produce sufficient of the cattle-wealth products for their own neds and are hopelessly dependent on other countries for their supply. Shall we, in India, who have, up to now, had village economy on the largest scale, deliberately destroy that independence and plunge ourselves into the double servitude of cattle-wealth dependence, and power-fuel dependence on other countries? It would be a dismal end to our hard won Freedom!

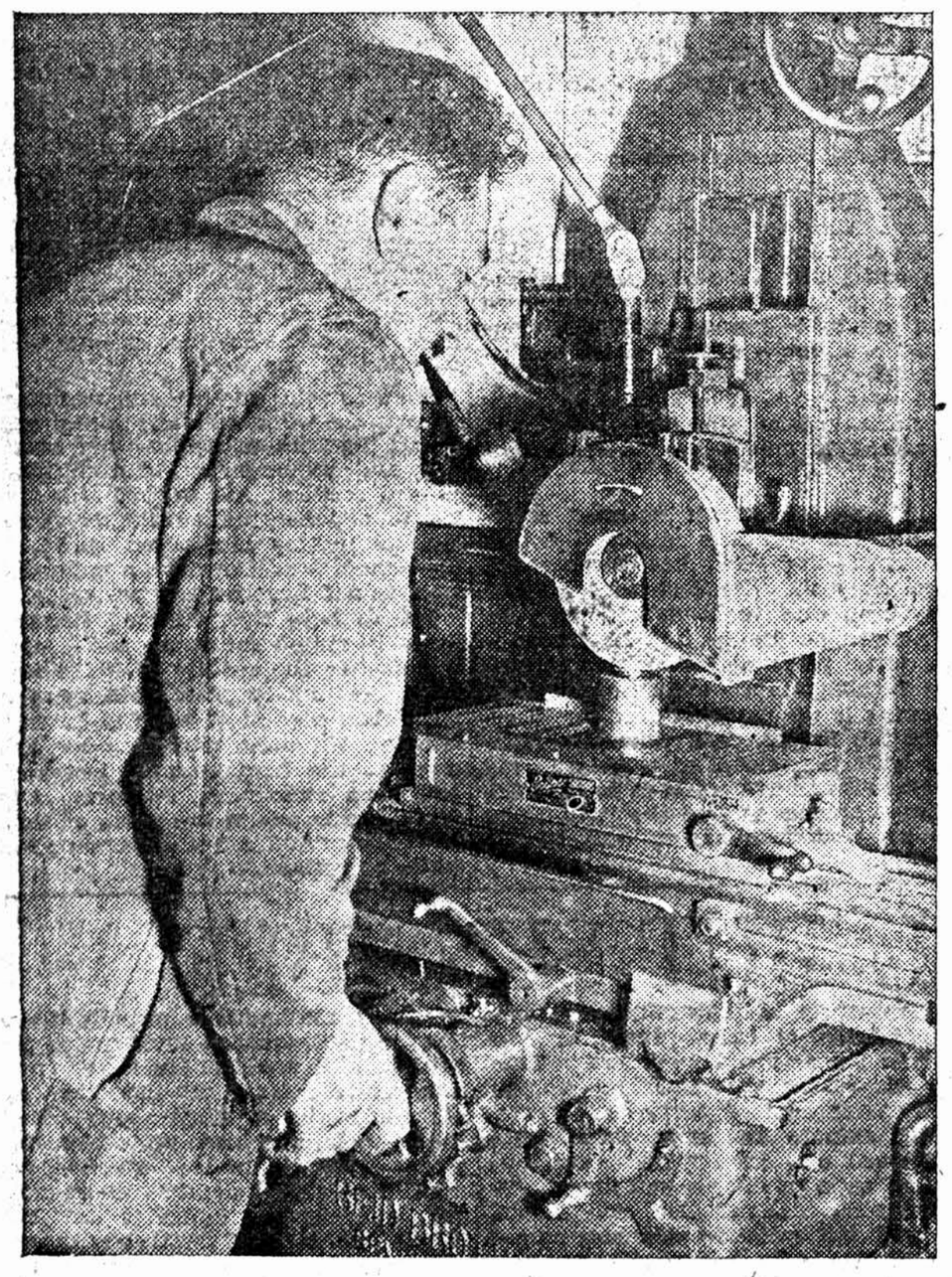
Artificial Manure

What we have to do is to repair the already badly damaged village economy, and for that we need all our cattle. Selection and Segregation are the methods needed. We must breed up from the good and tolerably good animals by careful mating and improved feeding, and must segregate those who should not breed, and take from them precious dung for manure, and, when they die, the valuable materials of hide, bone, horn etc. Today, owing to the broken down condition of village life (which Government is trying to repair through the re-establishment of the Panchayat system) very large numbers of dead cattle are simply dragged away to some secluded spot, and left for the wild birds and beasts to devour. We to organise things in such a way that these valuable carcasses are fully utilised. The demand in the market for these products is always good.

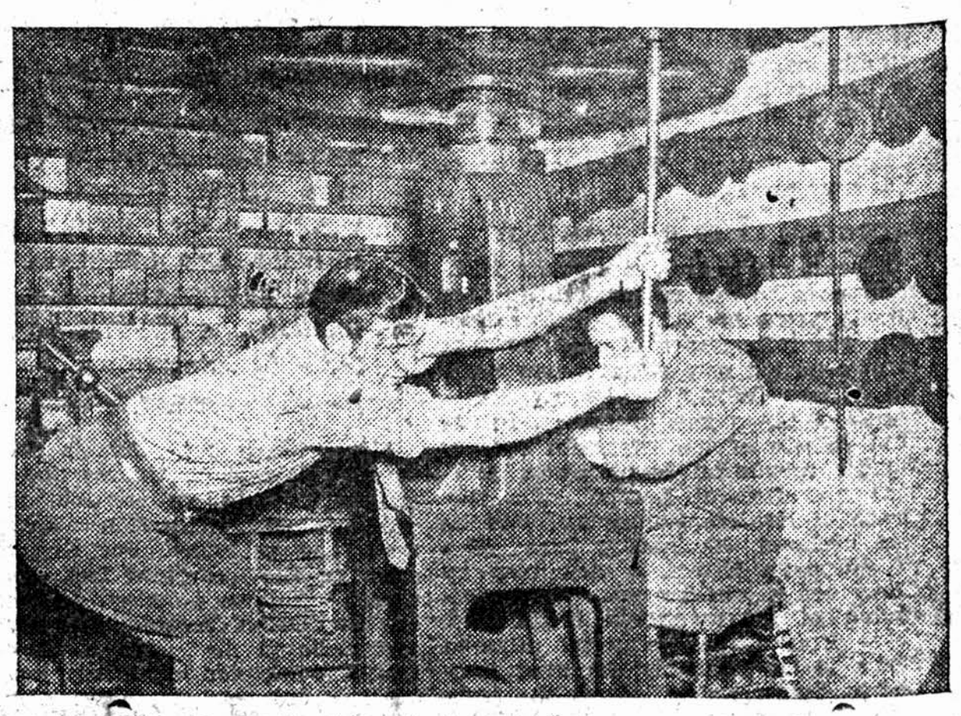
Utilization and not Destruction must be our slogan. I would beg of those who want to help the country, to study these problems thoroughly and on the spot, before putting forward their plans and projects. They will then become really realistic.

The first of a batch of 10,000 XIV Olympiad Commemorative Medals to be struck by the 100-year-old firm of John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd., of Clapham, London.

MEDALS FOR THE WORLD

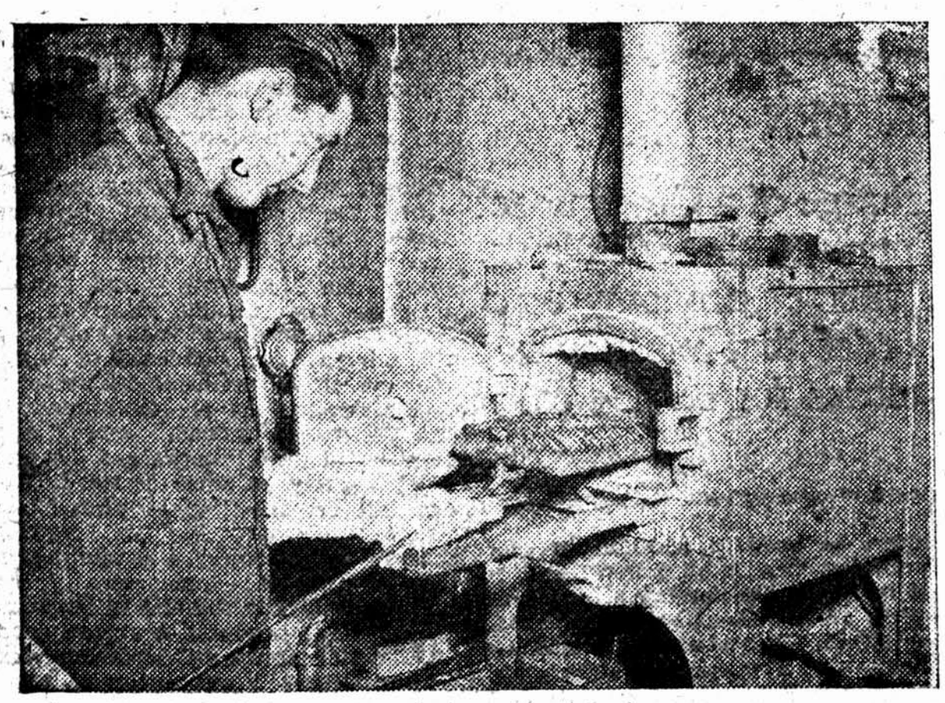


This machine is used for surfacing the die. The metal die has been cut, but needs polishing and cleaning to remove any rough edges.

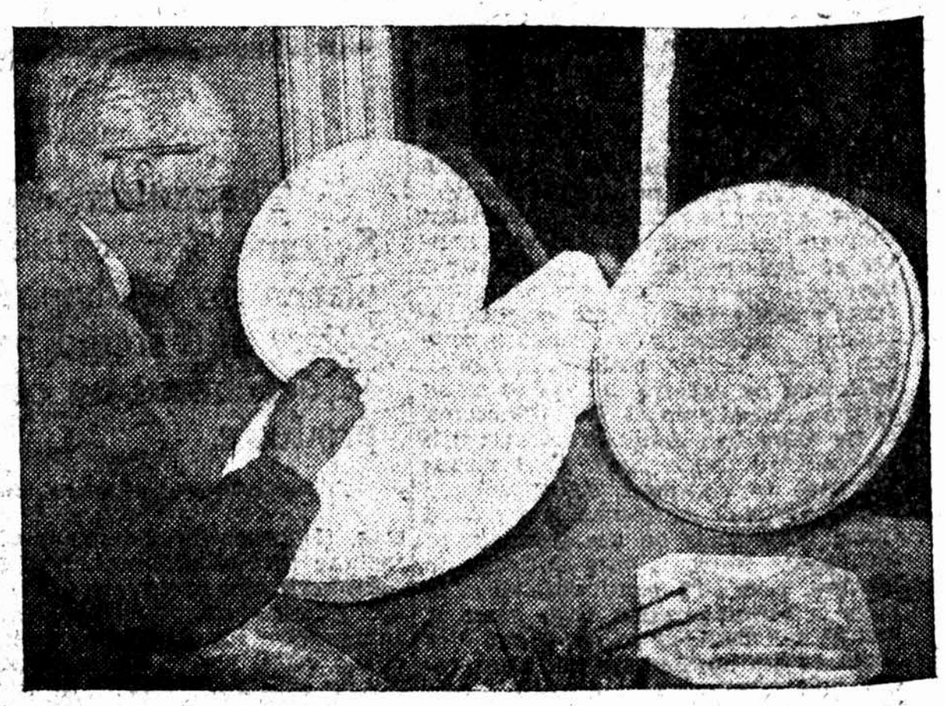


Whilst modern machinery is still used by John Pinches, this old hand-operated blanking machine is still used for the cutting of blanks for specialised work.

The mild steel reproduction—the die—has been cut. It is now placed on to a lathe which shaves the edge until it reaches the correct size.



Medals and coins have to be placed on the press several times. In this oven the discs are heated to a temperature of 800 deg. c.



Mr. "Harry" Came puts the final touches to a plaster metal, from which a metal reproduction will be made.

FOR a hundred years the name of Pinches has been associated with the production of high class medals and coins.

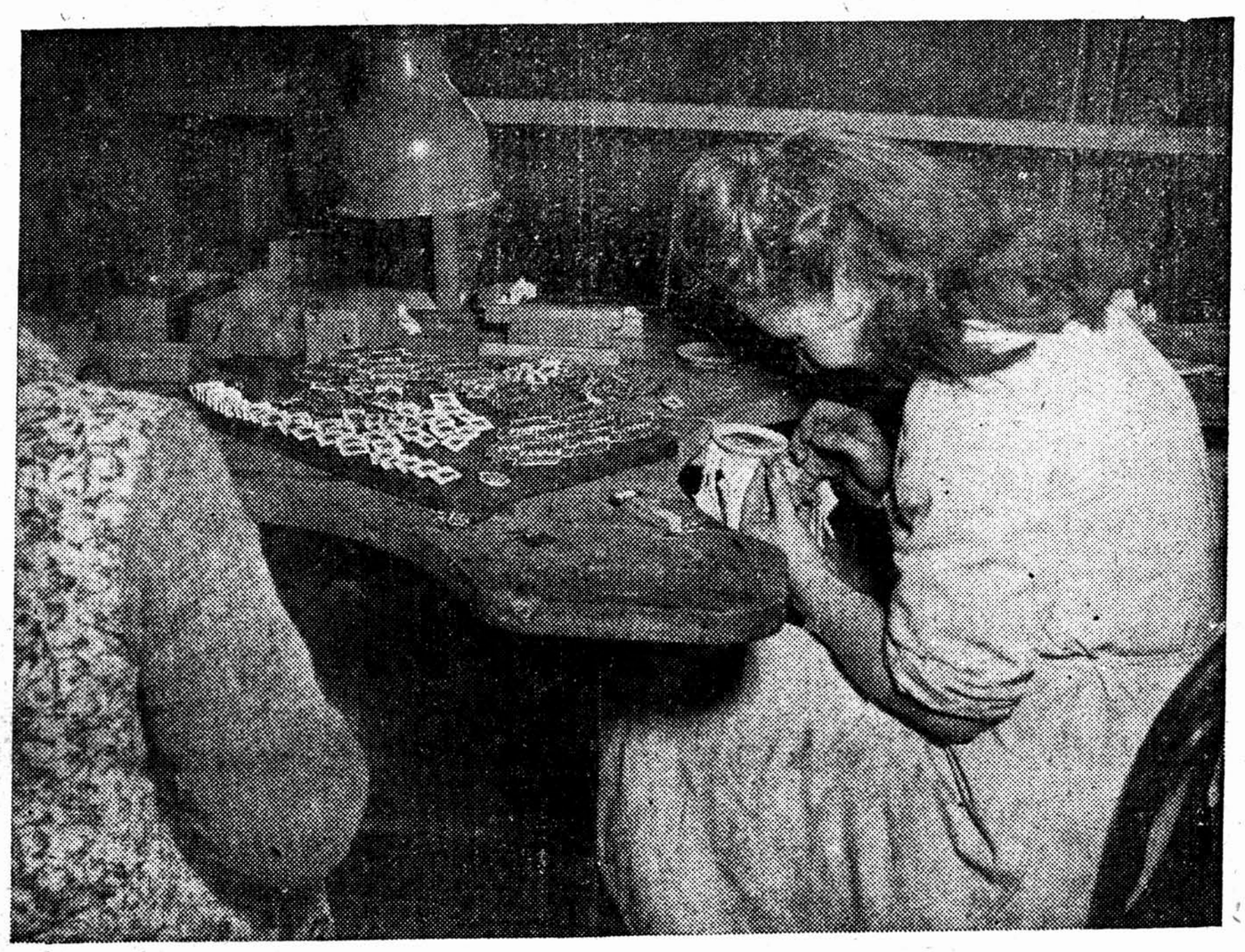
The firm of John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd., has been responsible for the coinage of many countries including the South American and Indian states, China, Persia, and Egypt. Medals have also been struck for Royal and learned societies, as well as for awards in many other spheres.

The organisation was founded in 1840 by four brothers, William, Thomas, John and Frank Pinches, who came to London from Shropshire to learn the art of die-sinking and engraving from their uncle, Joseph Taylor, one of the foremost artist craftsmen of his time. All the brothers became highly proficient and well known for their skill.

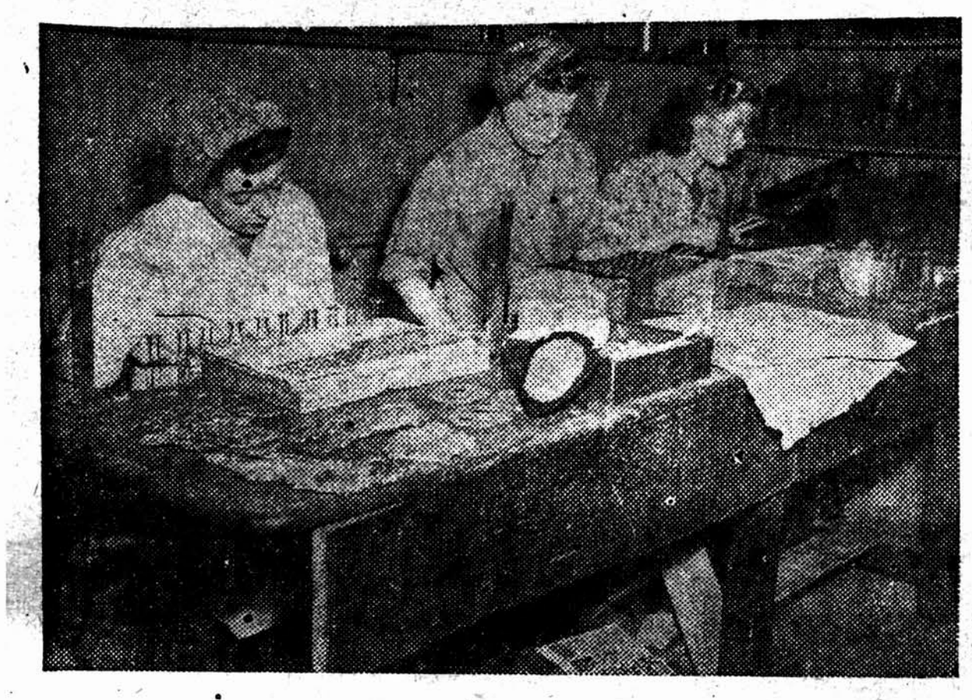
To the organisation fell the honour of making the medal, struck on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Wellington. In 1854 a stand was held by Pinches at the Crystal Palace Exhibition, where a medal press was set up and medals struck to commemorate the exhibition. This press is now in the possession of the Science Museum, although it is not at present on view.

Dies and medals are at present being made for Australia, Canada, Syria, Egypt and Iraq. The Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire were also struck by Pinches for the Free French Forces.

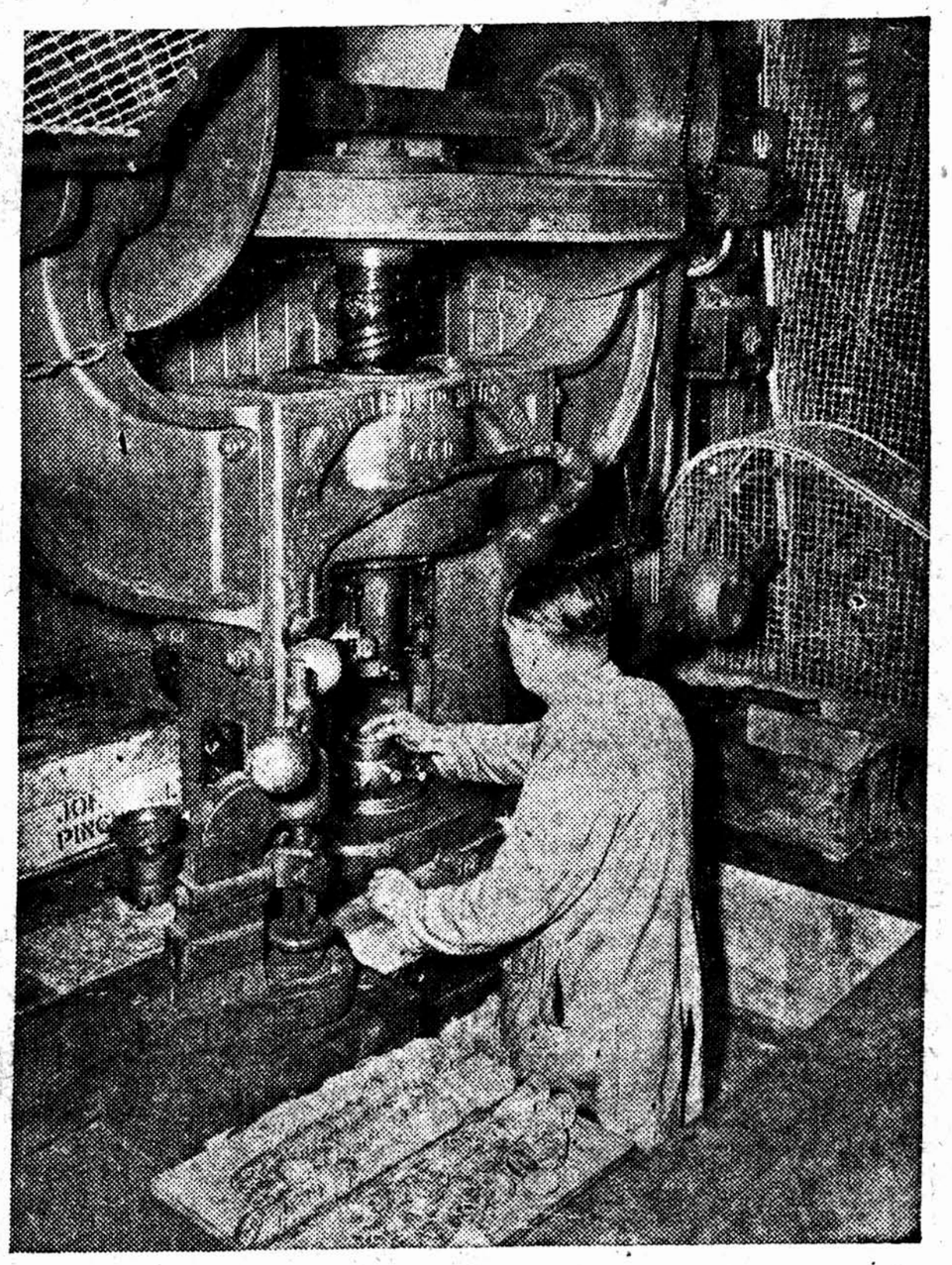
The craftsmen of the organisation are at present busily engaged in turning out Olympic Medals. Sport, education, public life, all are covered by Pinches.



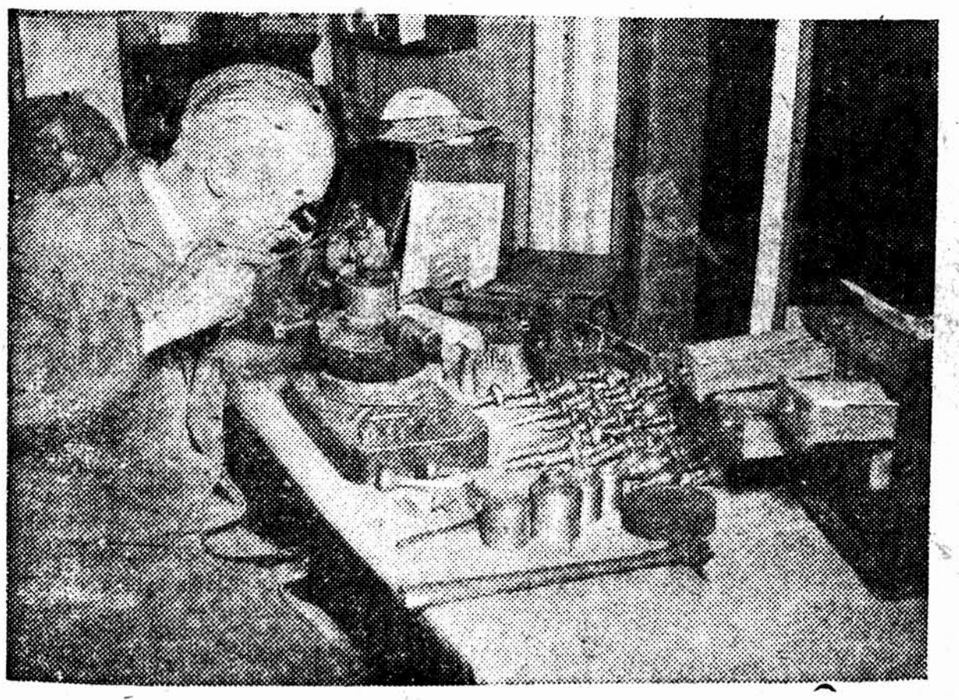
These badges are being filled with coloured enamels, after which they will be placed into an oven and heated to 850 deg. c.



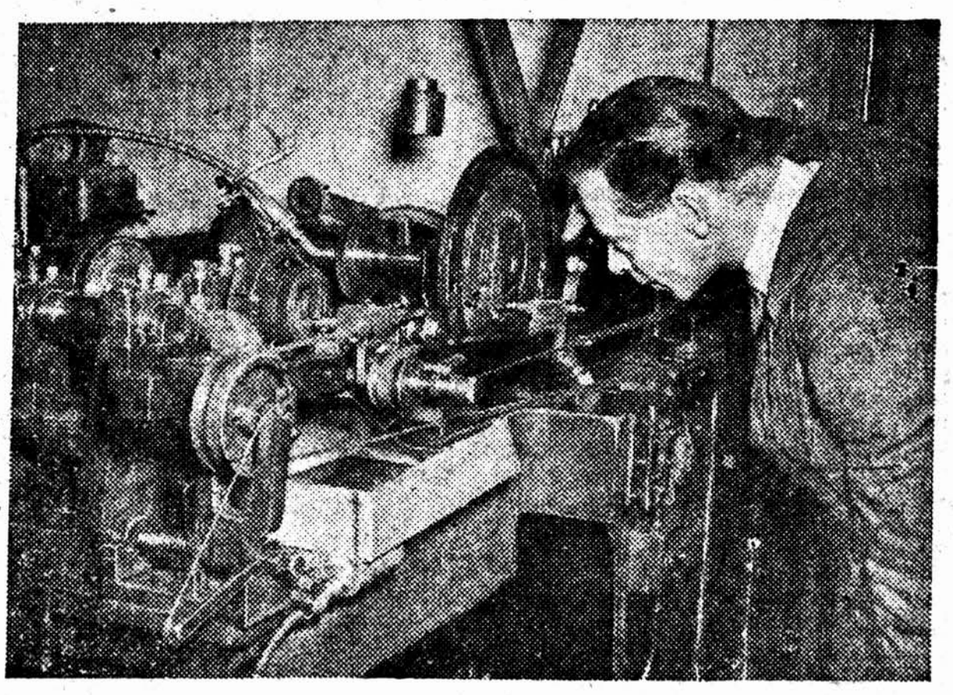
Pinches make badges and shields as well as coins and medals, which have to be mounted which is the work of these girls.



This modern press develops a pressure of over 100 tons.

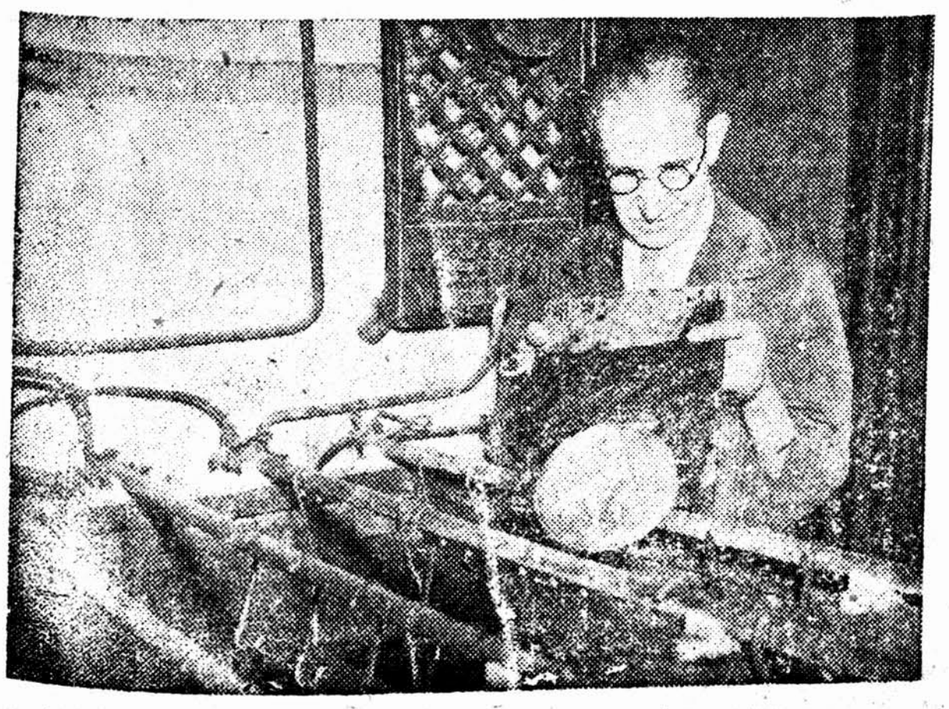


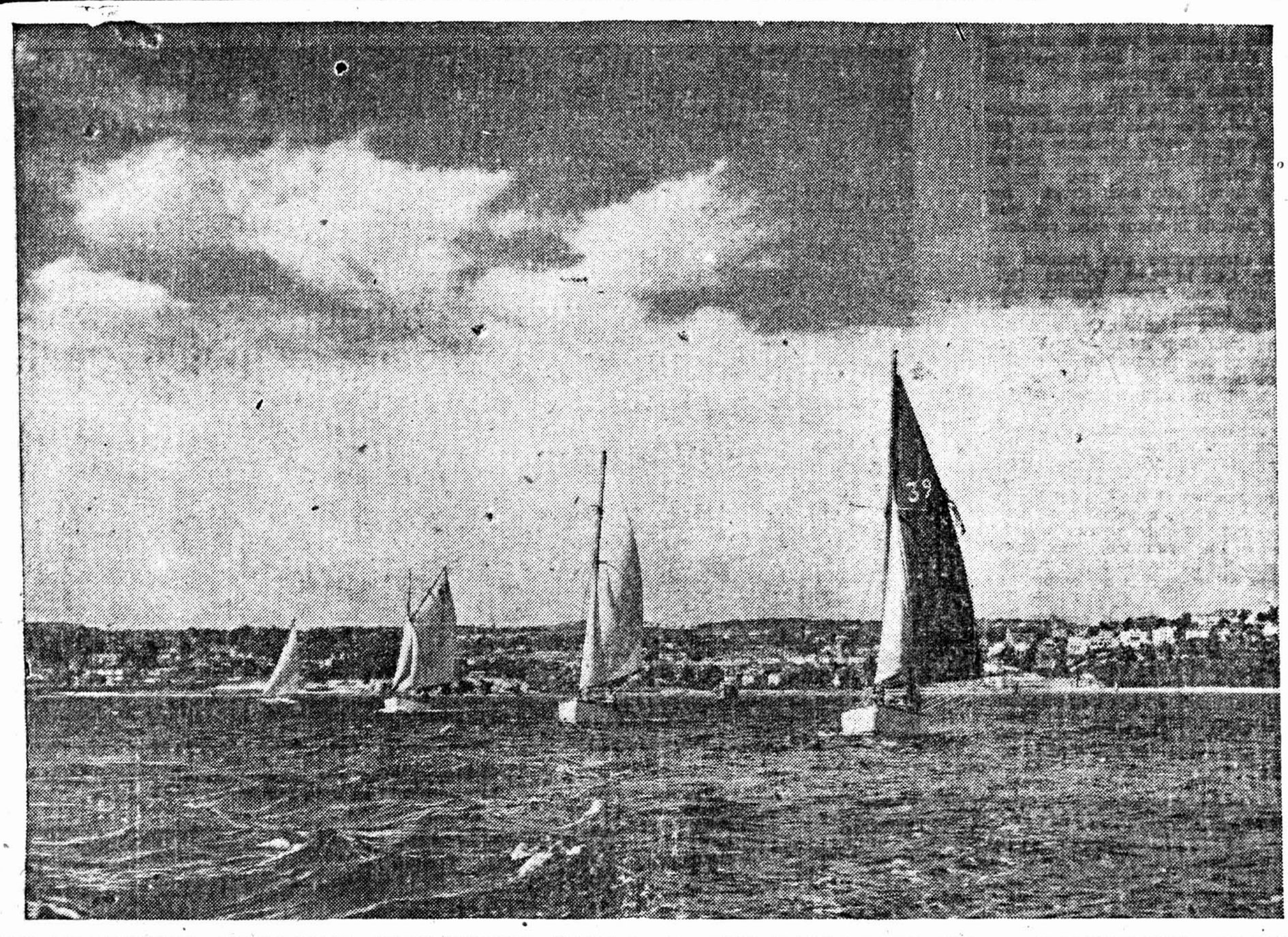
Mr. 'Harry' Came is still able to exercise his skill.



The modern way of cutting a die is to place a large metal disc, made from a plaster cast, right on to the reducing machine.

(Left) This copper reproduction has been made from a plaster cast, and will be placed on to the reducing machine which will enable a steel die to be cut





IN BEAUTIFUL TORQUAY—THE MONTE CARLO OF THE ENGLISH RIVIERA—WHERE THE OLYMPIC CONTESTS ARE TO TAKE PLACE IN AUGUST, THE LOCAL YACHTSMEN, HEADED BY THE MAYOR, ARE BUSY PREPARING.

Seventy-Five Cameramen To Cover The Olympic Games

Preparing For The Biggest Film Job Of The Year

FINAL touches are now being given to the extensive preparations for filming "XIVth Olympiad"—the twelve-reel technicolor feature to be produced by Castleton Knight for the J. Arthur Rank Organisation.

Twenty-five thousand pounds (Rs. 331,250) nas been paid for the exclusive world rights of the film which will provide a complete pictorial record of the biggest international sports event in history.

Seventy-five selected cameramen have been signed up to film these events ,which unlike normal feature films present no opportunities for rehearsals or re-takes. It is essential. therefore, that all equipment is carefully tested and minutest details planned in advance to narrow down the possibility of technical breakdown.

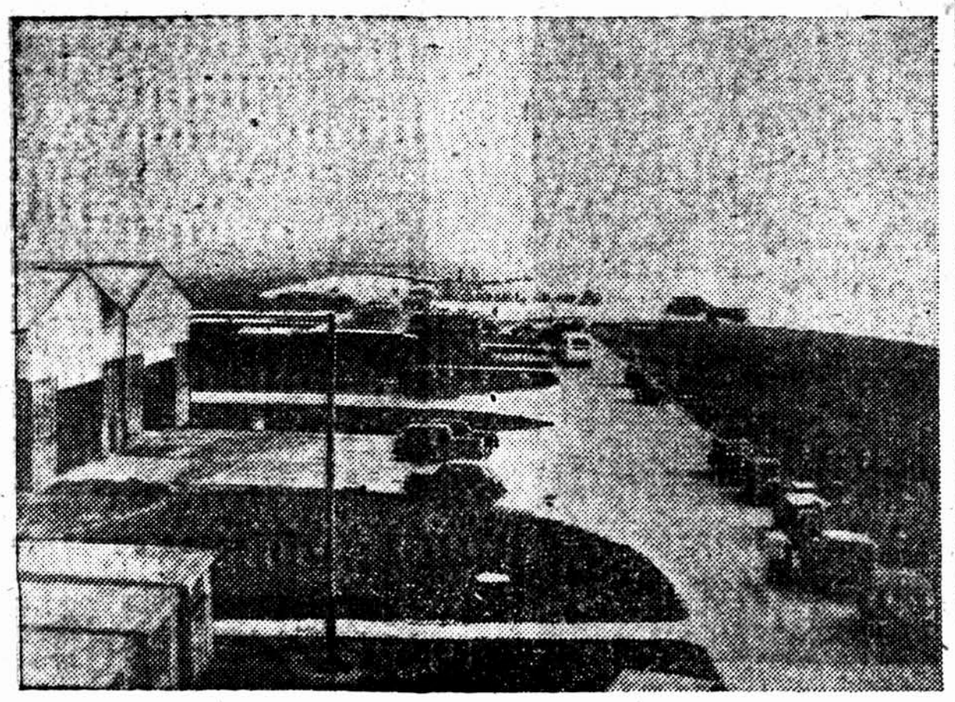
Twenty technicians are now preparing the cameras and testing special lenses with which to capture the speed and movement of the seventeen different sporting events. Elaborate calculations based on the layout of the arena have been worked out to establish the best vantage points for the battery of cinematographers who will cover the display of gymnastic skill at Wembley Stadium. Special aluminium light-weight towers, twenty-five feet high, are being constructed on a mobile system for an overall view of the competitors while several gantry positions have bsen built into the roof of the arena. Mr. Castleton Knight is now confident that he will be able to record the international athletics from every possible angle.

All-Embracing Coverage

A film unit will follow the entire games from the opening ceremony at Wembley Stadium on July 29 until the final events on August 14. They will cover sporting events from London's Tottenham to Torquay in Devonshire. This all embracing pictorial coverage is essential as each version sent abroad will give prominence to the country concerned, with special commentaries translated into sixteen different foreign languages.

One of the most vital factors of this unique film production will be the facilities for communication between film control point and the scattered forces of the photographic unit. To ensure complete co-operation eight miles of telephone lines are being laid around the stadium and the swimming pool at Wembley. This network of lines has necessitated the creation of a new telephone exchange which has been christened Corinthian—an idea associated with the great Greek tradition behind the Olympic Games.

Castleton Knight, the brain behind this vast filmic enterprise is one of the most experienced film-makers in the British picture industry. For many years producer of the Gaumont-British news he was also responsible for the magnificent technicolor films of the Victory Parade and the Royal Wedding. Another of his recent film achievements was the epic reconstruction of the battle of Arnham, "Theirs Is The Glory". Known for his ability to combine documentaries of absorbing interest with amazing speed of production, Castleton Knight is the ideal producer to make "XIVth Olympiad" which will break all production records as the fastest feature film ever made. Within three weeks of the closing ceremony the film will be imparting all the thrills and colour of the 62-nation contest to sports-lovers all over the world.



London Airport (Heathrow)

Nearly 1,000 planes land and take off from Heathrow's three runways every month.

★

Designed to meet the needs of the three British air corporations, London Airport already services, in addition, 15 operating companies of 13 nations.

★

It is the main terminal in Britain for the principle scheduled air services to and from North and South America and the British Commonwealth and for some services to and from European countries.

★

London Airport has a safety record probably unequalled by any other airport of its size; in the 2-1/2 years since it was taken over from the Royal Air Force there has been only one fatal accident.

★

On an average, 10 to 15 landings are made every day at London Airport by G.C.A.—the radar-operated blind approach device.

★

The east-west runway at London airport—3,000 yds. long and 100 yds. wide consists of concrete 20 inches deep resting on firm foundation.

★

When the present extension scheme at Heathrow is completed, the airport will cover an area of 4,600 acres and with its nine major runways will be the largest parallel runway airport in the world.

Do You Know

All About the....

Olympic Games

"Olympiad', in Greek terminology refers to the four-year period culminating in each series of the Games.

*

The Greeks held the Games for 1,000 years, until they were suppressed in 394 A.D.

*

The Games were revived 1,500 years later, in 1896, and this year's Olympiad is the 14th in the new series.

*

It is exactly 40 years since the Olympic Games last took place in Britain.

*

Wembley Stadium, the main venue of the Games in London can hold 99,00 people, and was built 24 years ago at a cost of £750.000 (Rs 99.8 lakhs).

*

Sixty-two countries are taking part in the present Olympic Games?a record number of entries: the number of competitor and oficials will exceed 6,000.

EIGHT AVENUES FOR A FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, (By Mail):..

THE "Middle Region" policy by which Britain would aim at the ideological leadership of a Western Europe holding a balance of power between the U.S.A. on the one hand and the U.S.S.R. on the other, is a dangerous policy. It is dangerous because it is probably unrealistic What we want is not a re-mounting of the Balance of Power, but the permanent international Unbalance of Power.

I suspect, moreover, that Western Europe is less interested in British leadership (and the British Dominions less interested in Europe) than is supposed by many British politicans who press for the Middle Region ideal.

Furthermore, this policy is reactionary from the standpoint of world organisation. What is wanted, I suggest is a two-fold objective: firstly, world organisation for the maintenance of law, as by majority decided, coupled with freedom in human and national rights and with social justice; secondly, instant social and economic integration with "elimination of frontiers and fusion of peoples" over the widest possible area sharing a common way of life

What Areas?

"What areas?" is the issue It may be that Western Union must be ... of the whole West not part. Today one area seems to be the Soviet Union plus the Soviet Balkans The assumption that Britain (or France or Spain) equals Social Democracy, that the U.S.A. equals capitalism, and the U.S.S.R. equals communism—or SHOULD equate them—is false in fact and static in ideology. However, either this is the principle behind the "Middle Region' proponents, or they lack a principle.

The desirable policy, I suggest, is either One World or, failing this, the widest practicable economic and social union of the majority powers, who propose to maintain the United Nations.

●

I would suggest eight lines of possible British policy in foreign affairs—not all indeed mutually exclusive. (1) An uncompromising and unflinching support of collective security as expressed through the United Nations or the so-called Little Assembly, with the abuse of the veto met; (2) Anglo-Soviet integration of Eur-Asia; (3) Anglo-American integration of the West; (4) Balance of Power; (5) Anglo-European (i.e. Western European) integration; (6) British Commonwealth Customs Union or integration; (7) Armed Neutrality; (8) Orientation to a Soviet American understanding.

Sharing Out The British Empire

THIS last, involving the sharing out of the British Empire, was in effect offered by Molotov to Byrnes and has, in some people's minds, distinct advantages, including the avoidance of war. It has to be taken very seriously into account as a possibility which may be good or evil for Britain according to whether its terms do or do not involve such a share-out. It does not seem to have been heard of in the philosophy of those British publicists who are masters of the game of biting the hand that is stretched to aid.

Nevertheless, if indeed the Americans "cannot win", they would be more altruistic than is general among nations if they did not welcome this type of solution. If this course is not adopted, at the expense of Britain, it will be because there is, (despite denial by some vilifiers), a continuity of American foreign policy.

Russia would welcome it as part of that quest for security which H. J. Laski says is the key to her policy but which can take not only, as with Germany, very opportunistic but also very expansionist forms.

●

Terms Of Neutrality

I do not pretend that, if I could not get guarantees that any war we were called on to support would be waged to assure personal and political liberty for the common worker, a higher standard than now exists in the U.S.S.R., and effective enforcement of majority-determined law—in brief, that it was waged in the historic interest of progress and not of reaction—I would not myself advocate neutrality albeit that, even as a costly armed neutrality, it could only be maintained for a brief time.

It is idle to suppose that Communism, prior to collectivisation, has nothing to offer to the land-starved peasant, even if it offers the Soviet Gestapo also. We need a little searching of heart before we repeat the patter of reaction.

But, if these guarantees can be obtained—and this should be the political aim of the Labour movement—why should we assume that warfare to enforce due proces of law against any aggressor should not be successful with the aid of those seeking emancipation? Perhaps we could only give at first "all help short of war"; and our allies would have to recognise this. The crime is to wage war without a rational and sufficient purpose in justice and to uphold law.

The idea of a "Middle Region" formed by a British-led Western European Union, which would hold the balance between Russia and America, is dangerous and reactionary, says

PROFESSOR GEORGE CATLIN,

political teacher, publicist, and author. Professor Catlin, who has been advocating Anglo-American Union for more than 20 years declares that only by taking a definite stand in banding together with all like-minded nations can Britain have any hope of averting war.

No Provision For Legal Secession

The trouble with an "independent policy", whether of neutrality on principle or of opportunism, is that it is almost certain to be too weak in the long run, while from the first it deserts the principle of collective security of the Majority Powers under the illusion that apeasement on principles will pay—appeasement until it is too late.

On the contrary, I suggest strict adhesion to the principles of internationalism, along with 'any' who will stand with us; and having the courage to take the consequences even against the anti-democratic forces of police terrorism and of minority secessionists and saboteurs who would break our Union of the free. The United Nations Charter makes no provision for legal secession. I formed, in 1945 at San Francisco, the view that such a stand from collective security, involving adequate power, not gymnastic hates which debase humanity.

●

I do not believe that the people of Russia will support war Firmness on behalf of international law, if combined with a genuine spirit of peace-mindedness and social justice, will be met by a new spirit of accommodation on the part of dictators uncertain of their own peoples. Our principle must be that of Lincoln: "The Union will be maintained." It is within this framework of justice that the moral education of humanity in non-violence has to go forward.

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18" x 12"	D	Rs. 1-8-0	12' x 8'	H	Rs. 90-0-0

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Keep Your Districts Well Fed

KHER'S ADVICE AT FIRST CONFERENCE OF COLLECTORS

PEACE AND SECURITY MUST BE MAINTAINED AT ALL COST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NO PUBLIC SERVANT WORTH HIS SALT SHOULD BE DEFLECTED FROM THE RIGHT COURSE OF ACTION BY UNWORTHY THREATS OF THE DISPLEASURE OF MINISTERS. PUBLIC SERVANTS SHOULD BE ABOVE PARTY POLITICS AND MUST ADMINISTER THE POLICY LAID DOWN BY THE GOVERNMENT.

This was the advice given by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, inaugurating a conference of Collectors from al the districts of Bombay at the Civil Secretariat this afternoon.

On behalf of himself and his colleagues, Mr. Kher gave the collectors an assurance that they should not pay the slightest attention to any threats and that no Minister will listen to any unworthy suggestions or false complaints against them.

"I have already said publicly that any Congressman whether M.L.A.s or ordinary Congressman, who seek to take undue advantage of their position or seek to interfere with your administration or threaten you will be properly dealt with" the Premier added.

This is the first conference of collectors after the accession of territory to the Bombay province by the merger of Deccan and Gujerat States. The Conference which will last for two days, will discuss, among other things, Government's prohibition policy, rural water supply and other development programmes, the application of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, rewards to villages which have resisted dacoity and the appointment of non-official committees in each taluka to advice the local authority.

The Conference will also consider the question of the revision of land revenue assessment in the merged areas.

Mr Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and other Ministers of the Bombay Government also addressed the Conference.

In the course of his inaugural address Mr Kher said:

"The most important problem today to my mind, is the problem of security of law and order. We must always strive to preserve and maintain public peace and security at any cost. That is the first characteristic of a civilized and efficient Government. We have been fortunate and done well so far Yet, I am afraid that the end of communal and sectarian trouble and tension is yet to be seen. You must therefore, show the greatest vigilance and vigour for preventing these troubles and rooting out these tendencies."

"We are meeting today in a very different and more difficult situation Unlike in our first meeting we have met as members of a Free State with a number of hard problems confronting or rather threatening us.

"When I addressed the Collectors at the last Conference, I said that our country was moving very fast Since then the pace of its march has increased tremendously so much so that unless we are all quick or far-sighted enough to catch time by the forelock and foresee problems, we will find it extremely difficult to solve them This will result in hardship and misery usually caused by administrators who lose their grip over situation and let things drift aimlessly.

FEELING PUBLIC PULSE.

"It is to impress upon you, gentlemen, who are in charge of the general administration of the Province, the need to be alert in feeling the public pulse and the need to be good administrators by foreseeing problems and being forewarned and forearmed to attack them wisely, that this Conference has been called. Although it is realised that it is essential for you to be in your charge at present, it is expected that by discussing common problems in this Conference, we shall all know the best and the wisest methods of solving them.

The Honourable Minister for Revenue has been meeting you frequently. In him and in the Chief Secretary, Mr. Bhat, you have got very able, experienced and sympathetic guides and advisers and I have no doubt that you will never be disappointed in finding a solution to your difficulties if you approach them.

"I must say that since the advent of the popular regime and of freedom, all of you have, each according to his ability, tried to put into practice the suggestions I made last year regarding changing over from "rule on the principle of fear" to "rule on the principle of love and confidence". There is, to my mind, still more scope for improvement in this respect till the goal viz., the identification of the services with the people whom they are intended to serve, is achieved. I hope that inspite of the difficulties and handicaps, we shall all continue on the march to reach that goal.

PROBLEM OF SECURITY

"The most important problem, today to my mind, is the problem of security, of law and order Looking back and seeing what happened in the rest of India since the last Conference, we may feel legitimately proud that comparatively speaking our Province has done better in the way of maintaining law and order although in particular areas and on one or two occasions communal and sectarian frenzy got temporarily out of control and marred our otherwise brilliant record. We must always strive to preserve and maintain public peace and security at any cost.

THREE QUALITIES

"The Government expects you to display three main qualities in the matter of those communal troubles. First of all, as I have already indicated, the utmost vigilance should be maintained and all information and intelligence reports should be verified by you, as far as possible by personal contacts and investigations, especially in those places where, according to you or the Police or the local leadership, communal or sectarian trouble is likely to break out.

Secondly, after you are satisfied that trouble may or is going to occur, you should at once warn the Government about it, its likely size and the Police and other force that may be needed to prevent it.

Thirdly, once serious trouble has broken out, you should handle it in the firmest and quickest possible manner and without fear or favour. Some of y have not always done it in the past. But I hope you all will in future.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

"I do assure you of the fullest support both from the public and from the Government in all your firm and proper endeavours to curb violence by all possible means and in every possible way You have, of course got to keep your heads and not to give way to the hysteria which very quickly arises in areas affected by communal troubles You should be patient and firm in your determination to stop all communal troubles by severely punishing all who inspire and take part in them, irrespective of their labels.

ANTI-SOCIAL ELEMENTS

"At present the introduction of non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan, the activities of communal and other organisations which are based and which thrive or communal or class hatred, the irresponsible section of the Press and anti-social individuals, are the main sources which help the growth of these dangerous tendencies. With a view to enabling you to properly check these tendencies, the Government has armed the District Magistrate with adequate powers. I hope that you will use your powers in this behalf wisely, fairly and firmly so that the Government and society may have peace and confidence in your wisdom and ability to ensure it as these are essential for the regeneration and progress of the Province.

FOOD PROBLEM

"Next in the order of importance, comes the question of food. I want to touch upon only one fact of this problem viz., the production of food, because I consider it to be of the utmost importance. The other facts, e.g., the import and distribution of food are only consequential and will disappear or will lose importance if production is adequate As you are aware, the Government has since 1938 been trying to see that all cultivable waste lands are disposed of for cultivation In March 1947, the Government issued one consolidated Government Resolution indicating the lines on which these lands should be given to cultivators.

The Government, has, last month, again asked you to dispose of these lands with vigour and also to remit one year's land revenue in respect of waste lands which have been put under foodcrops for the first time after April 1948 The Government has also authorised you to give the lands to backward classes for nominal or no value and also to give them tagai, etc., to enable them to cultivate the lands efficiently and economically.

The Government is separately considering the question of enacting legislation to ensure that all privately owned lands which are lying waste through disputes, inefficiency or negligence, etc., are acquired and got utilised for producing food crops Far reaching legislative changes are on the anvil.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

"All these, as you will see, aim at one thing viz., to see that our Province produces at least as much food as is required to keep its population in good health having regard to the nutrition standards laid down for civilised societies.

HUNGER AND CRIME

"As I told you, however, you as Collectors are responsible for everything affecting the district administration and I know that you are alive to the needs of the food situation. Yet I think I should emphasize the importance of the problem and suggest that you —one and all of you—should take definite and quick action to see that every inch of land that can be given out or utilised "or" improved and then utilised for growing food, is brought under the plough at the earliest possible moment.

Crime is directly connected with hunger and if your district is well fed, you will have to spend less sleepless nights worrying over increased crime etc., in your charge, and society as a whole will gain and will therefore bless you and your regime.

IMPORTANT MILE-STONES

"Next I wish to say a word or two about the new and very important problems arising out of the merger of the States, new enactments of social or economic character, e.g., tenancy, prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of agricultural holdings, prohibition, money lendings, debt-relief, removal of social disabilities etc., and the "Sarvoday" schemes for the all round reconstruction of society, particularly in the rural areas.

"These are important mile-stones on the road to national recovery and reconstruction and I am sure you will give the fullest attention to them and take wise and practical decisions in respect of them under the guidance of the various Honourable Ministers in charge. One important general question arising in their connection is that they cause increases both in the volume and the complexity of your work and instead of getting corresponding increases in intelligent and enthusiastic assistance, your establishments may prove to be inefficient or indifferent to a somewhat alarming degree. This is an unfortunate circumstance but, I am sure, it is a passing phase and provided that you and your Prants take to vigorous touring, develop personal contacts, carry out careful inspections of subordinate offices, and generally spare some time in giving personal attention to all the varied problems, things are bound to improve quickly and come to normal soon.

"Another matter that I would like to speak about, before I leave you to your deliberations, is regarding your relations with your subordinates and the public and also your subordinates' relations with the public. It is distressing to see that complaints of corruption among your subordinates still persist and that instances of apathy towards the public among them OR of their sympathy with OR active interest in political or communal organisations are still coming to notice. Although I think that there is very considerable improvement in this regard and on the whole the services are becoming less corrupt and more efficient we have to strive for a much higher ideal.

DECENTRALIZATION OF AUTHORITY

"The services must always aim at perfection. They must learn to take responsibility instead of looking upto higher authority for the solution of any little difficulty that may arise. There must be decentralisation instead of concentration of authority. All tendencies in the Government servants which result in lowering their prestige as a class and in widening the gulf between them and the public must be avoided. The goal of all good administrators is that all public servants must identify themselves with the public and share the joys and distresses of the public. My ideal of a good head of office is a man with a kind and an understanding heart but with a stern eye, whose subordinates realise that their good work will be rewarded and that their bad or indifferent work will not be lightly excused or too softly tolerated.

RELATIONS WITH PUBLIC

"It is obvious that if these defects in your subordinates are cured there will be no occasion for the public to send in petitions to the Honourable Ministers and there will then be less "reporting" for you and less "drafting" for the Secretariat offices to do.

Rush of petitions and complaints from the public is perhaps a definite indication of one thing and that is that the local officials do not administer their charges in the way the popular Government desires them to do. So long as this indication is there, the rather avoidable centralisation in the Secretariat will be necessary although that centralisation may perhaps cause you considerable extra work and some little worry, etc.

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1 About 75% of mankind suffer from functional disorders of the liver or Kidneys. The Valuable secretions or 'hormones' of the liver are interfered with the poisonous matter formed in the body are not properly eliminated; and serious disturbance in the whole digestive system occurs. This condition manifests itself in various ailments such as bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of appetite, pains in the chest and the right side rheumatism various eruptions etc.

2 Not unusually stones gather in the gall bladder or kidneys and colics occur and injuries to the urinary canal are not infrequent It is not only needless but dangerous to resort to operation in such cases. Needless because countless doctors have affirmed the wonderful curative powers of GENUINE WAANING-TILLY OIL in dissolving these stones and restoring the liver and kidneys to their normal state. Dangerous because vital organs are concerned.

3 If any of the above syymptoms appear, don't waiti Start a course of treatment, without delay, with Famous Household remedy.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 4, 2004.
Muslim: Ramzan 17, 1367.
Parsi: Behman 26, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-30 a.m. Sunset: 19-17 p.m
Hightide: 02-08, 14-35.
Lowtide: 07-58, 20-50.

Domestic Occurance

DEATH.

JAMBUDIWALA (SARKARI)—Allanmai Rustamji, Sister of late Dr. Pirosha and late Mr. Rustamji Dhanjibhai Sarkari and mother of Ardeshir (Chief Engineer E. D. Sassoon Mills), Nariman (of Times Press) and Tehmina. Funeral today, 8 a.m. (S. T.), Hodiwala's Bungli, Doongerwadi.

To-day's Engagements

TEXTILE ASSOCIATION: Monthly social today, at 9-30 a.m., at the Poddar College of Commerce, Matunga, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Gen. Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, will speak on "The Technician and the Labour".

BARKOOR BILLAWAR CHARITY SANGHA: 32nd anniversary celebration and prize distribution, today, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sir C. J. Hall. Sjt. B. V. Bhoomareddi, will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building. Flora Fountain: Public Lecture followed by Questions and Answers on "Sleep and Death of the Body", 6-15 p.m., today.

VANI VIHAR VIDYALAYA will celebate Sir Jayatirth Punyatithi today between 7-30 a.m. and 9 a.m. at its premises in Matunga. Pundit Tatyacharya Pangri, will deliver a lecture in the evening, at 6 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji will speak on "The worst illfated and their opportunity" at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, today, at 5-30 p.m. Samkirtanam, will precede and follow the discourse

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. P. P. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Evil houses in horoscope", at 4 p.m. and Mr. B. D. Wagh, on "Jupiter and Venus", at 5 p.m., today, at the Bharatiya Bidya Bhavan, 25, Chowpaty Road.

GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOP EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION: General Meeting of the members today, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), at the C.K.P. Hill, Lady Jamshedji Road, B. B. Dadar (G. North Rationing Office).

PARENTS' DAY: The Parents' Day of the Jogeshwari English School, will be celebrated, at 4 p.m., today, at Shantaram Mangesh Hall, Saraswati Bagh, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur N. M. Kale.

M. ED. EXAM. RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the M.Ed. Degree examination of the Bombay University, held in June 1948:—

Pass Nos. 3 5 12 14 16 20 22.

Collective Fines

Collective fines of Rs. 20,000 have been levied on the inhabitants of the Hashim Building Ibrahim Building, and Wahid Building on Mohamed Ali Road in Pydhoni area in connection with the recent incidents in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Sunday, June 25.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s).

7-30 a.m. Babubhai Shah 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (R) 8-30 Tila Mohammad 8-45 Shaukat Ali 9-0 Gulab des Broker Krut Geeto 9-15 Dhrupad Dhamar Aur Khyal Ratnakant Ramnathkar 11-0 Film Music 11-30 'Broadcasting' 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News 12-15 Amir Bax (Sarangi Recital) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 S. B. Mane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Great Artists 4-20 S. C. R. Bhatt (Vocal Music) 4-50 Bhavgeet 5-0 Tila Mohammad 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Kannada Songs 6-30 Rag Gan 7-0 Gujarati Geet 7-10 Locals 7-15 'Piya Ghar Aja' 7-30 Mohantara Talpade 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Raag Bihagada Patnakant Ramnathkar 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Studio Concert.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s).

7-40 a.m. Saz Sangeet 5-45 p.m. Shaukat Ali 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s).

8-0 p.m. Babubhai Shah 8-15 Rag Gan 9-0 S. C. R. Bhatt 10-0 Mohantara Talpade 10-30 S. B. Mane.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

Appasaheb Pant Says His Aim Will Be To Improve Their Political Status

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Improvement of the political status of Indians in East Africa would be one of his main tasks, Mr. Appasaheb Pant, India's High Commissioner-designate to East Africa, said here today.

He was speaking at a tea party given in his honour by Mr. Amritlal K. Kanji, President of the Overseas Merchants' Chamber, at the Taj Mahal Hotel this afternoon.

Mr. Pant called for the co-operation and goodwill of everyone in India in his efforts to bring about cordial relations between the different nationals in East Africa and observed that his mission would be a success only if peace and harmony was maintained in this country. He added that one should not in any case expect an "instantaneous solution" of such an intricate problem.

The High Commissioner-designate said that his duty in East Africa would also be to strengthen the cultural and commercial relations of India with that country. These two countries were vitally concerned with each other and the prosperity of both depended on mutual co-operation and and goodwill .

Mr. Amritlal Kanji, earlier, pointed out the various difficulties encountered by Indians in East Africa and said that Mr. Pant had been called upon to shoulder a task of immense magnitude. He hoped that with the improvement of Indo-East African relations, East Africa would revise its present policy of immigration and of dividing the Indian community into Hindus and Muslims.

Mr. Dawood Haji Nasser also missioner-designate the full co-operation of the Africa and Overseas Merchants' Chamber in his mission.

Mr. Dawwod Haji Nasser also spoke.

ADMISSION OF EXTRA PROVINCIAL STUDENTS

Bombay Government's Order

The Government of Bombay carefully considered the question of the admission of students from other Provinces and Indian States and Refugee students to the Government technical and specialised institutions in the Province and has directed that from the current academic year the capitation fees charged to extra-provincial students should be abolished on a reciprocal basis with other Provinces and States of the Indian Union.

Admission of extra-provincial students to these institutions will be regulated as follows:—

Persons who have passed the prescribed examination of the Bombay University required for entrance will be held eligible for admission irrespective of their domicile.

Students with Bombay domicile, but with entrance qualification from Universities outside the Province will be admitted on par with the students within the Province subject however, to certain higher standards of marks being prescribed with regard to individual Universities.

The number of admission for students outside the catergories mentioned above will be restricted admissions being made subject to certain higher standards for admission which will be prescribed hereafter.

Students from the States which have merged in the Bombay Province and refugee students intending to settle in this Province will be treated on par for the purposes of admissions and fees in these institutions with the students from this Province itself.

Sale Of Semolina

Semolina is now available from all Government Grain Shops in Greater Bombay at a reduced rate of seven annas and six pies per lb., off the ration cards, and without any restriction as to the quantity to be purchased by a person.

B. G. Kher For Mysore

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay will preside over the Kannada Stage Centenary celebrations, to be held on Tuesday July 27, at Mysore. He will leave Bombay by air for Mysore 'via' Bangalore, on July 27 and return on Thursday, July 29, by air.

STUDIO NOTES

RAJKAMALS' NEW OFFERINGS

Two new productions are reported to be in the making at the Rajkamal Studio. One of them "DAHEZ" based on a story by Munsh Shums is practically into the hands of SHANTARAM The songs have been composed and tuned to fit the occasions Picture-settings have been designed and beautiful drapery has been prepared. All who happen to know Shums and his art of story-writing say that "DAHEZ" is bound to be even more striking picture than SHANTARAM RAM'S " Duniya-Na-Mane."

ANJANA, star of popular Gujerati screen-drama "Vadilona Vanke" which will be shown at Swastik next Friday

"BHOOL"

BAJKAMAL'S second production which has been finally named as "BHOOL" is now complete and on the way to the censors. It has been directed by AVADHOOT, a class cameraman long associated with SHANTARAM.

Dewan Sharer, "Kaka Wong" of Dr. KOTNIS" has a leading character role Keshavrao Date, the character-role artise Umarkant a new comer Parsharam the popular "Dhondiba" of "MATWALA SHAIR RAMJOSHI", Suman, the "PARBAT-PE-APNA-DERA" Malan girl—and Aruna Devi once at the peak of her popularity as an artists are all returning to "BHOOL".

A NOVEL PICTURE

A novel creation of Diamond Pictures "ANYAYA" is now in its final stages and awaiting release at Krishna Cinema very shortly. Those who have seen the picture say that it is a unique technical achievement since it is a picture made out of old pictures of Bombay Talkies featuring Devika Rani without making her re-appear on the sets and at the same time keeping the continuity and interesting flow of the story. An important factor of the picture is that the songs which have been incorporated in it are entirely anew. How cleverly new music has been fitted into the old picturisation can be seen only when the picture is screened.

Diamond Pictures Ltd. is a new venture of which Mr. H. V. Desai is manager. The concern has taken a bold step in securing distribution rights of Russian pictures for the whole of India, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan "GLINKA" which is stated to be a Russian masterpiece with English subtitles appearing below the picture, will shortly be released in Bombay and also simultaneously at Ahmedabad, Poona, Delhi, etc.

SHANTARAM'S AMBITIOUS VENTURE

SHANTARAM, DEWAN SHARAR and KESHAVRAO DATE are reported to have been successful in sompiling a plot and building up a story that would be "one of the most magnificent pictures' to be filmed in RAJAKAMAL KALAMANDIR. The subject matter of the story will be it is stated as sensational as it would be progressive. This picture would be a portrayal of present psychology and the intense struggle that India shall have to carry out to maintain her hard-won independence. In spite of the serious themes the hope is held out that the picture will be "a full swing feast of entertainment" A week or two more and the filming of picture will be taken up by SHANTARAM.

VIGOROUS MONSOON IN EAST RAJPUTANA

POONA, July 24, (A.P.I.): Following is the weather summary for Saturday the 24th July 1948:—

Observations from North-West India and Western Pakistan are meagre.

The monsoon has extended into the North-West Frontier Province and been vigorous in East Rajputana.

Rainfall has been widespread in East-West Bengal East Rajputana, the West Central Provinces, the Konkan and local in Assam, Chota Nagpur. Bihar, the East United Provinces the North-West Frontier Province, Gujerat, Central India, the East Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad and Malabar. A few showers fell in Eastern Pakistan, the West United Provinces the East and the West Punjab West Rajputana the North Bombay Deccan, South-East Madras and the North Madras coast.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 25TH EVENING:— Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, Eastern Pakistan, sub-Himalayan Bengal, the West United Provinces the East Punjab, the Konkan and Malabar. There will also be local rain in the rest of North-East India, in the East United Provinces, the North-West Punjab, Rajputana, East Gujarat, the Central Parts of the country in Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Presidency outside Malabar and at few falls in the South-West Punjab, the North-East Frontier Province Kashmir and the Bombay Deccan.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:— A few heavy falls of rain are likely in Assam sub-Himalayan Bengal, the Chittagong Coast, in and near the North East Punjab hills in the South Konkan and North Malabar during the next 48 hours.

Weather Chart

POONA, July 24, (A.P.I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 0800 hours I.ST. on 24th July 1948.

Ahmedabad 86 7 9 T 2.8 minus 10.8 Allahabad 91 78 0.6 21.6 plus 7.0 BOMBAY 85 77 0.4 34.2 minus 5.1 Calcutta 90 79 0.6 20.8 minus 0.9 Cherrapunji 70 63 0.7 221.9 plus 34.6 Cuttack 90 79 T 13.7 minus 6.5 Delhi 90 73 0 6.7 minus 2.1 Honavar 83 75 1.5 79.9 Lahore 80 0 11.8 plus 6.0 Lucknow 94 80 1.7 14.2 plus 0.3 Madras 92 77 T 3.9 minus 1.0 Nagpur 87 76 0.1 10.1 minus 10.3 Patna 92 77 1.1 10.5 minus 5.3 Poona 83 72 0 10.6 plus 1.1 Shillong 74 64 0 41.3 plus 11.9 Simla 69 60 0.1 14.9 minus 2.9

Textile Commissioner's Notifications

BOMBAY, July 24, (U.P.I.): The Textile Commissioner has, by a notification published in the Gazette of India on 24th July decided that movements of cloth and apparel by road from Bombay City to places within the limits of Greater Bombay will be free and no registration with the Textile Commissioner will be necessary for such movements.

Consignors of cotton cloth and apparel from places within the limits of Greater Bombay to stations outside that area are informed that applications for movement should in all cases be registered with the Office of the Textile Commissioner Bombay. Movements will be arranged by the Textile Commissioner from Wadi Bunder to Carnac Bridge as the case may be if the movements should take place by rail. Road permits be issued if the movements are to take place by road.

Agrarian Reforms In Bombay

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL FOR AMENDING BILL

Statutory Fixation Of Maximum Rate Of Rent

STEPS TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN PROVINCE

A Bill to amend the law relating to tenancies of agricultural lands and to make certain other provisions in regard to those lands has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of July 23. The working of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, as amended in 1946 throughout the Province disclosed certain difficulties in the administration due to the variety of tenures, customs and usages prevailing in the different parts of the Province.

The change in the political status of the country has also necessitated the shaping of a definite policy of agrarian reforms to achieve improved production and agricultural efficiency at the same time safeguarding the interests of the ryots. In order to implement this ideal, it is considered necessary to assume management of estates held by landholders, to impose restrictions on transfer of agricultural lands, to prevent uneconomic cultivation, and to create and encourage peasant proprietorships in respect of holdings of suitable sizes.

AIMS OF BILL

The present Bill is directed towards the further achievement of this objective. It is proposed in this Bill to repeal the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939 but to reincorporate its useful provisions. The Bill puts together general provisions regarding tenancies, their duration, maximum rent, commutation of crop-share rent into cash, prohibition of receiving rent in terms of service or labour, abolition of all cesses, haks, etc., well as the special rights and privileges of protected tenants.

IMPORTANT CLAUSES

The following are some of the important clauses in the Bill:—

The provisions relating to leases of immovable property contained in Chapter V of the Transfer of Property Act have been applied so far as they may be to tenancies and leases of agricultural lands so as to determine the rights and liabilities of landlords and tenants more precisely in matters not provided specifically in the Bill.

The maximum rate of rent has been statutorily fixed at 1/3rd and 1/4th of the total produce in the case of non-irrigated and irrigated lands respectively. The Government can, however, fix a lower rate of rent or can fix maximum rate of rent in multiples of assessment.

Provision has been made for refund of rent recovered in excess by any landlord and for compensation to the tenant in addition.

This clause provides for tht determination of the reasonable rent by the Mamlatdar. The apellate authority against the Mamlatdar's order is the Collector and not the Civil Judge.

A provision has been made to compel a landlord to refund to the tenant the amount suspended or remitted by the Government in case such amount is recovered by the landlord

In addition to the causes for which a tenancy was terminable, the cause of failure to produce a minimum yield is provided for the termination of tenancy. This is necessary to ensure efficient cultivation.

The principle of holding over contemplated in section 116 of the Transfer of Property Act is applied for continuance of ten years tenancies

Power has been taken to enable agricultural labourers and artisans to have a right of first refusal in respect of sites under their dwelling houses.

The rights of tenants to the produce and wood of trees planted by them and the produce of treees naturally grown on the land during the currency of the tenancy has been safeguarded.

PROVISION FOR REPAIRS

Provision has been made for repairs, maintenance and/or construction of protective bunds

A tenant can create a charge on his intertst in land in favour of a better farming or a resource Society. This is intended to enable tenants to join Co-operative Societies for better cultivation of their lands.

A valuable rifht in favour of the protected tenants, has been conferred. A protected tenant can purchase his holding at a reasonable price, if such protected tenant does not possess more than 50 acres of land or by his purchasing the holding the land belonging to the landlord is not reduced to less than 50 acres.

The right of the landlord to terminate protectedw tenancy on the grounds that land is required by him for personnel cultivation or for non-agricultural use has been preserved but is limited to the extent that it cannot be exercised so as to enlarge the area of his ownership to more than 50 acres.

The onus of continuing a protected tenancy to the heirs of a deceased protected tenant is shifted on the landlord

With a view to improving the economic and social conditions of peasants and ensuring the full and efficient use of land for agriculture, powers have been taken to assume management of landholders' estates. Provision has been made in the clauses for payment of net-surplus in respect of estates taken over for management to the lawful holders after deduction of appropriate costs incurred by the Government and the amount if any required for liquidation of debts Provision has been made for a suitable liquidation scheme and for proper as well as efficint management under the supervision of the Collector.

ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM

With a view to eliminating furtner handicaps arising out of the absentee landlordism, restrictions have been imposed on the transfer of agricultural lands which under these provisions can be transferred firstly to the tenant cultivating the land, secondly to the cultivator of contiguous or neighbouring land, and thirdly to co-operative societies, and fourthly to any other agriculturists with the permision of the Collector of the district concerned.

These clauses empower the Government to take over for management any land lying uncultivated for any two cultivating seasons due to either a dispute between the landlord and the tenant or any other cause. Lands taken over for management can also be permanently acquired, if necessary.

AVOIDING DELAYS

With a view to avoiding undesirable delays, it is provided that proceedings under this Act should be before the Mamlatdar and in certain cases before the Agricultural Lands Tribunal. An appeal from their decision will lie to the Collector and revisional application to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal. Such proceedings will not hereafter be held in 'any' Civil Court. In acquisition cases the awards will be made by the Collector and appeals from the Collector will lie to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal.

One of the clauses in the Bill provides for pending proceedings which it is proposed to be left to have their own course according to the existing law. The appointments, notifications, notices, orders, etc., issued under the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, will remain in force until repealed amended or modified

GODHRA COMMUNIST LEADER ARRESTED

GODHRA, July 24 (UPI): Mr. Baldeo Prasad Tewari, a communist leader of Godhra and Secretary of the Railway Men's Union, wno had gone underground four months ago following the Bombay Government's campaign to round up communists, has been arrested from a running train between Godhra and Dohad by the Godhra Police authorities under the Public Security Measures Act and has been detained at Godhra Sub-Jail.

PETROL RATIONING

Increased Allocation For August And September

NEW DELHI, July 24, (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided to synchronise petrol rationing quarters with calendar quarters, says a press communique issued by the Ministry of Transport.

In order to bring about this change the next rationing period will consist of only two months, namely August and September. So, the basic ration will be issued this time for two months instead of three months.

All owners of private cars and motor cycles will be getting a basic ration equivalent to two-thirds of what they would have got for the full quarter in accordance with the existing reduced scale of basic ration.

A slightly increased allocation as compared with the current rationing quarter will be available for civil consumption during the months of August and September 1948. It does not, however, warrant restoration of the cut in the basic ration of private cars and motor cycles. The increase in allocation will be more than counter-balanced by the increase in allocation of motor vehicles that has since taken place and requirements in connection with fresh industrial and constructional projects. Had the cut in basic ration been restored, no extra allocation would have been left in the hands of the rationing authorities for meeting fresh essential requirements in connection with projects of national importance and movement of commodities essential to the life of the community.

Number Plates For Delhi Cars

NEW DELHI, July 24, (A.P.I.): Language fads have added to the worries of the Delhi traffic police. In the "good old days" every motor car had its number plates in clear Arabic numerals but since August 15 a number of Hindi enthusiasts have replaced them with numerals in the Hindi scrip. Now a few plates have appeared in Gurmukhi and Urdu.

To help Delhi's constables—most of them hail from the North-west Frontier and the Punjab—the police authorities are considering suitable measures to introduce a uniform type of number plates.

CITADEL OF AUTOCRACY'

Patiala Praja Mandal Call To Progressive Forces In Union

PATIALA, July 24, (U.P.I.): "All the progressive forces in Patiala Union should be united to deal their final blow to the citadel of autocracy and should expose the reactionary trend, wherever they find it", says Shri Sundar Lal, ex-President, Patiala Praja Mandal, in the course of a statement issued to the press today.

Shri Sundar Lal adds: "The officially-sponsored Lok Sewak Sabha and the Akali Party of the vested interests are out to strengthen the doomed autocracy and its props, the big Jagirdars and their history is replete with instances of betrayal of the interests of the toiling masses for the loves and fishes of office. Any compromise with these reactionary forces by the Union Congress at this critical juncture is sure to doom the fate of 35 lakhs of people of the Union who have so far followed the Praja Mandal for the amelioration of their lots"

MEDICOS' DEPUTATION WAIT ON MINISTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A deputation of the students of the Grant Medical College, again waited on Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health to the Government of Bombay, at the Bombay Secretariat on Saturday afternoon and placed before him a detailed list of their grievances.

When they saw the Minister on Thursday they were, it is said, told that they should specifically state their other grievances barring the one regarding the enhancement of tuition fees, which was a matter decided by the Cabinet.

The other grievances which pertained to supply of water and other conditions in the college hostel could not be placed before the Minister when they saw him on Thursday, so they were given a later appointment.

W. BENGAL CLOTH IMPORT SYSTEM

Textile Dealers' Protest Against Monopoly

CALCUTTA, July 22, (U.P.I.): An emphatic protest against the West Bengal Government's proposal to import cloth only through a nominated panel of agents has been registered by the Committee of Bengal Textile Dealers' Association, Calcutta, in a telegram to the Hon'ble Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookherjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India.

The Committee complains that such a position of monopoly is liable to be abused as the past experience has shown.

The Committee further states that the Bengal miils would be unable to meet the consumers' demands on the eve of "Idd" and "Puja" festivals and consequently the prices would rise.

The Committee has suggested that there should be either control on an All-India basis or decontrol, there being no half-way course. The Committee advocates free movement of cloth within the Indian Union, with strict vigilance on smuggling and control.

Flood Situation In Gauhati Improves

GAUHATI, July 24 (U.P.I.): The flood situation of Gauhati town and suburbs is reported to have improved and water level in the river Brahmaputra and its branches is going down.

FUTURE OF PORTUGUESE INDIA

Krishna Menon's Discussions In Paris

LONDON, July 23 (Reuter): The future of Portuguese India is being discussed in Paris today by the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr. Jose Caeiro Da Mata, and the High Commissioner for India in Britain, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, who flew to meet him this morning.

It is understood in Indian circles in London that Mr. Menon decided that as the Portuguese Foreign Minister was in Paris it would be a suitable moment to begin preliminary talks which might be continued later in Lisbon or elsewhere.

Portuguese India consists of Goa on the Malabar Coast and various small Islands and mainland territories and has a total area of 1,500 square miles and a population of about 625,000. The exchange of diplomatic representatives between India and Portugal will also be discussed by Mr. Menon and the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

Jai Prakash Quits H. M.S. Sangh

KANPUR, July 23 (U.P..): Mr. Jai Prakesh Narain the Socialist Leader has resigned from the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh owing to differences over labour policy of the Sangh which it is stated is run on the trusteeship theory of Mahatma Gandhi.

Pentangular Fight For Saurashtra Consembly

BHAVNAGAR, July 23, (U.P.I.): The forthcoming general elections for the Saurashtra Constituent Assembly bid fair to be a pentagular struggle although the ultimate triumph of the Kathiawar Political Conference Party is foregone conclusion The second in the run is the Peoples' Party which has lately sprung up at Rajkot Gondal. Limbdi Porbandar and elsewhere and has pitched itself up against Socialists talukadars and independents over and above the Political Conference Party.

U. S. Ambassador To India

WASHINGTON, July 23, (Reuter): Mr. Loy Henderson was sworn in as Ambassador to India in a brief ceremony at the State Department today.

The oath was given by Mr. Stanley Woodward Chief of Protocol.

Mr. Henderson expects to sail for the United Kingdom in mid-September where he will have brief consultations with American Embassy officials before proceeding by ship to India.

He expects to arrive in Bombay early in October.

NEHRU'S TRIBUTE TO RAJAJI

"A Man Of Integrity Who Never Allowed His Mind To Go To Sleep"

MADRAS, July 24, (A.P.I.): Amidst impressive scenes the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled a full-size portrait of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India at the Madras Assembly Chambers this evening

In a brief speech on the occasion Pandit Nehru paid tributes to Mr. Rajagopalachari for his extraordinarily keen intellect intergrity of purpose spirit of service and independent thinking which sometimes made even Mahatma Gandhi's dictum unacceptable to him and added:—"There are very few persons in India with whom I should like to discuss any intricate question or problem more than with Rajaji. I do not know whether I will agree him or not but I am quite sure the discussion would do me good and throw light on the problem and very probably I may agree with him."

"Rajaji's faith in Mahatmaji was of course tremendous but he never allowed his mind to go asleep. He wanted to consider everything on merits and came to his own conclusions. And when he gave in he did so deliberately and consciously. Therefore, Rajaji who sometimes disagreed with us, very often agreed with us.

RAJAJI'S INTEGRITY

Praising the intergrity of Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Pandit Nehru said: "I stress the act that Rajaji is a person of strong convictions, strong beliefs and he adheres to them. He was very much influenced in his early years by Mahatma Gandhi. He accepted basically Mahatmajis approaches to various problems. Nevertheless at no time did he accept any dictum—even Mahatmaji's dictum—if he did not agree. He argued with him and if he gave in in certain instances, he thought it best to accept Mahatmaji's views in particular matters. It is difficult not to give in when one has to do with a dominating personality like Mahatmaji, Normally, the person mentally callapses before him. One's mind does not function critically when dealing with such a dominating personality. That can be applied to all of us. Our minds do not function quite as critically and effectively because of our faith in him."

"In the last 26 years I have been closely associated with Rajaji and we have faced many a crisis together, many difficulties and many problems. We have also differed from each other. We have also parted company from each other on the political field and then again met to co-operate together.

I hardly think of him as Governor-General but rather as a close colleague with whom I have worked for all these years. It will be a peculiar satisfaction to me that with Rajagopalachari's coming as the Governor-General the close association continues in a different form.

"In the course of the last 28 years occasions have arisen when politically speaking we differed from each other. We did not see eye to eye. We felt that in regard to some important matters our approaches were different but if there is a basic identity in objective and methods of approach, and, if there is a certain confidence in each integrity of purpose then differences of opinion do not count very much."

Nehru Passes Through Bombay

BOMBAY, July 24. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, passed through Bombay this morning on his way to Madras.

Pandit Nehru is due to visit tomorrow the town of Karaikudi, some 80 miles east of Madura, where he will lay the foundation stone of the Electro-Chemical Research Institute.

The special aircraft carrying Pandit Nehru and party landed at Santa Cruz airport here at 10-45 a.m. and took off for Madras shortly after 11 a. m. Mr. B. G. Kher ad Mr and Mrs. J. R. D. Tata received Pandit Nehru.

Pandit Nehru's party included his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and India's Finance Minister, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty.

REFUGEE WOMAN TELLS STORY OF RAZAKAR TERROR

BOMBAY, July 24, (A.P.I.): Kolconda, a well populated village of Nalgonda District in Hyderabad State has been completely wiped out as a result of raids by Razakars and the Nizam's police according to a woman refugee from that area who has just reached Bombay.

Giving an eye-witness account of the raids the last of which occurred only three days ago, Devamma, a Telugu-speaking refugee told the A.P.I. that the people of Kolconda village numbering over 4,000 had fled to Indian Union territory. One hudred people had been killed in a seven-day attack and several hundreds injured severely by the Razakars. The Nizam's police either stood by silently or aided the Razakars in their atrocities she said.

Devamma stated that the women of the village jumped into nearby wells or tanks and committed suicide to save their honour. The Razakars never spared the womenfolk and made it a point to rob them of their "THALIS" (Mangalasutras). She added that one of her relatives a woman had committed suicide by jumping into a nearby well to prevent the Razakars from outraging her modesty.

The Harijans in the village she continued were forcibly converted to Islam or were killed if they resisted.

Devamma said she did not know what had become of her four sons and three daughters. Her family's occupation was farming and they owned about one hundred acres of land.

Devamma is one of the 500 refugees housed in three camps organized in Naigaum in North Bombay by the Hyderabad Sahayyak Sangh. The camps, which were started about three months ago, are located in the grounds of the Padmashali Yuvak Sangh, which is composed mostly of Telugu-speaking people. The camps are run under the direction of Mr. Balakdas Gutam President of the Hyderabad Sahayyak Sangh. The morale of the refugees is very high.

PERMIT TO COTTON CANCELLED

No More Air Flights From Bases In Pakistan

KARACHI, July 24 (A.P.I.): The Pakistan Government, it is understood has withdrawn the permission given by it in June to Mr. Frederick Sydney Cotton to fly aircraft on a charter basis for three months to the Indian Union and the Middle East from bases in Pakistan.

The requisite notice of cancellation of the permit was given to Mr. Cotton to-day

COTTON'S PETITION

It is learnt Mr. Cotton has given an explanation in writing to the Pakistan Ministry of Communications of his direct flight from Karachi to Hyderabad on Monday last. It is believed he has referred to his petition to the Sind Chief Court for an injunction against the Pakistan Government, and maintained that direct flights from Karachi to Hyderabad are permitted by the Chicago Convention.

The Sind Chief Court will hear Mr. Cotton's petition on Monday, July 26.

Srinagar In Danger

SRINAGAR, July 24, (U. P.-I.): Srinagar City is in grave danger of being flooded as waters in the Jhelum have begun rising unexpectedly since last night. At 5-0 p.m., today, the level was 25.30 feet.

Great anxiety is felt in Srinagar and the entire P.W.D. staff, under the Chief Engineer, Mr. Ghulam Rasul, a detachment of the National Militia and Indian Army men are working desperately to strengthen the bunds of the Jhelum and to ward off the calamity. No effort is being spared to save the City.

To the north of Srinagar, towards which the Jhelum flows, a number of villages and fields have already come under water. The water level is still rising in these areas.

INDIAN LANGUAGES NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION

Amritlal D. Seth Elected President

BOMBAY, July 24. (API): The seventh annual general meeting of the Indian Languages Newspapers Associated was held here today. Mr. Amritlal D. Seth, Editor of "Janmabhumi," presiding. After the adoption of the annual report and audited accounts for the year ended March 31 the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:— President: Mr. Amritlal D. Seth. Vice-President: (1) Mr. A. R. Bhat (2) Mr. Lala Deshbandhu Gupta (3) Mr. Harris (4) Mr. P. D. Dhavle.

General-Secretaries:— (1) Mr. Keshavlal M. Shah (in-charge-office). (2) Mr. Bhogilar Gandhi (3) Mr. Haribhai M. Joshi.

Members of the Executive:— (1) Mr. Kalidas Shelat (2) Mr. Uttamsingh (3) Mr. E. P. Rafik (4) Mr. Baburao Jakal (5) Mr. H. S. Moheray (6) Mr. Sardar Kartarsingh.

The second annual general meeting of the Indian Newspapers Co-operative Society limited was also held today under the presidentship of Mr. Amritlal D. Seth. The meeting passed the report and the annual balance sheet of the Society. The balance sheet showed that the Society had made a net profit of Rs. 12,764/- and recommendations of the directors to pay dividend at 5% was approved.

A sum of Rs. 2,550/- at 20% of the net profit was donated to Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund in response to the appeal of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. Bombay.

In place of the three Directors who retired according to the constitution, Mr. Bhindu Madhav Shastri, Mr. B. P. Sinha and Mr. Khan Saheb were elected as the Directors. Mr. Amritlal D. Seth was elected as President and Chairman while Mr. Ratilal Sheth was elected Hon. Secretary.

HALF A MILLION LINE MADRAS STREETS TO CHEER NEHRU

"We Have Declared War On Communalism" Says India's Premier At Civic Reception

MADRAS, July 24, (A.P.I.): India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Madras at 2-30 p.m. today by plane.

The Prime Minister's party included his daughter Mrs. Indra Gandhi and Mr Dharma Vira, Private Secretary.

RECEPTION AT AIRPORT

Pandit Nehru was received at the Meenambakam aerodrome by Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, the Premier and other Madras Ministers. There was a large gathering at the aerodrame which cheered Pandit Nehru as he alighted from the Dakota

This is the first time Pandit Nehru is visiting Madras after assuming office. The Prime Minister inspected a guard of honour presented by the Indian Air Force Navy and army at the aerodrome. Pandit Nehru thereafter drove to the Government House Guindy, and after fifteen minutes he motored to the Ripon Buildings to receive the civic address.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras Lady Nye and India's Finance Minister Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty also arrived in Madras by the same plane with Pandit Nehru.

DENSE CROWD CHEER NEHRU

The twelve-mile route from the airport to the Ripon Building headquarters of the Madras Corporation, was lined up with dense crowds who cheered the Prime Minister. Pandit Nehru who drove in an open car acknowledged their greetings.

Two miles towards the corporation building the crowd was estimated to be over half a million There was complete traffic jam and for two hours the crowd stood and cheered Pandit Nehru drive post to the Ripon Buildings.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO NEHRU

Replying to the civic address presented by the Madras Corporation Pandit Nehru emphasised the secular character of the Indian State and asserted that he and his Government would never tolerate communalism in any shape or form. The Prime Minister warmed up and declared: "We have declared war against communalism."

Pandit Nehru added: "You have referring in the address to my being the Prime Minister of the Indian Union. It is a high office and a very great responsibility. I rather doubt sometimes if I am worthy enough to shoulder that responsibility. Although I am not lacking in conceit I am not overmodest. Nevertheless the burden is such that no man can bear it unless he has the co-operation and goodwill of the vast numbers of the people of India."

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

Incidentally, the Prime Minister referred to the vastness of the country and the enormous differences in climate and in the ways of life "among the people who live in those northern regions of India and those who live in the south" and said that "in spite of all these diversities and variety, which are rather superficial, there has been and is a very fundamental unity which binds us all together. We were not broken in the past even though there were political divisions in India. India has ben Idia, whatever shape the overall poltical picture might have been the last two-thousand years or more. I have no doubt India will remain India, whatever temporary political changes that might take place or might have taken place. India would not have survived through all these years if there was not something deep down in us which has held us together.

CALCUTTA-AGARTALA AIR-LINK

Pakistan Wants Indian Planes To Land At Chittagong

KARACHI, July 24 (A.P.I.): The Government of Pakistan have drawn the attention of the Government of India to the direct flights of aircraft of certain Indian Companies between Calcutta and Agartala (Tripura State) without landing at Dacca or Chittagong (Pakistan airports) for customs clearance, it was learnt here today.

It will be recalled that the Government of Pakistan in their Ministry of Communications notification dated April 30, 1948 had ordered that all aircraft not engaged in scheduled air transport services will land at a customs airport in East Bengal on flight from Calcutta eastwards. It is pointed out that during the course of negotiations for a bilateral air transport agreement between India and Pakistan, the Government of India had asked for a regular air route between Calcutta and Agartala. But to this the Government of Pakistan had not agreed.

PAKISTAN PLANE AT DELHI AIRPORT

Landing Without Previous Intimation

NEW DELHI, July 24 (U.P.I.): Surprise was caused at he Wellingdon Airport at noon today when an Halifax' Bomber, thought stripped off of its armament equipment, landed from Pakistan without previous intimation

It is stated that the Bomber which was manned by British crew was carrying official files and documents from Karachi to Eastern Pakistan.

Aerodrome officials are making enquiries before the Bomber is allowed to take off for its destination.

KEEPING WEIGHT DOWN

British Jockeys Visit Harley Street

LONDON, (IPS)— To keep their weights down, Britain's Jockeys are visiting Harley street in London. It is stated that new injections given by the doctors are proving better reducer than the Turkish baths, they were taking formerly.

INDIAN PRESS' PROUD RECORD IN FREEDOM'S BATTLE

Devadas Gandhi Calls For A New Deal To Newspapers

CONTROL OVER INTERNAL NEWS: TALKS WITH REUTER BOARD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE DISTINCT AND SUBSTANTIAL PART PLAYED BY THE INDIAN PRESS IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF FREEDOM WAS STRESSED BY MR. DEVADAS GANDHI, EDITOR OF THE "HINDUSTHAN TIMES", PRESIDING OVER THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE ALL INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE HELD HERE TODAY.

MR. DEVADAS GANDHI WHO WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE FOR THE SECOND YEAR IN SUCCESSION, SAID THAT WHEN THE FUTURE HISTORIAN RECORDS THE EVENTS OF THE COUNTRY'S GREAT STRUGGLE, HE FELT SURE THAT HE WOULD NOT FAIL TO TAKE DUE NOTE OF THE NOBLE EFFORT AND SACRIFICES MADE BY NEWSPAPERS INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY.

Mr. Devadas who returned to India only this week from a tour of the Continent after leading an Indian Press Delegation to London referred to the negotiations with the Reuter Board and said: "I am disclosing no secret when I say that a public announcement recording the achievement by India and the Indian Press of its inherent right to own and administer the country's internal News Agency is in the offing. This is another revolutionary change and follows as a corollary to independence".

Following is the full text of Mr. Devdas Gandhi's address at the conference:—

TEXT OF SPEECH

"When we met in March of last year in Madras we looked forward with keen anticipation to a happy consummation of the country's fight for freedom. It was close at hand and, although the hurdles to be crossed were still difficult, the end was in sight. We have now achieved it. I always wondered even when we were exceptionally strong and seemed capable of dictating terms whether I would like to see the day and to participate in the moment when the inspiring magic words could be uttered: "We have achieved it". Such was the immensity and difficulty of the task. But our leadership and our cast-iron case justified every optimism and my own doubts and misgiving were always dispelled by my friends. I can still hardly believe my eyes.

FREEDOM AND AFTER

"But in the great change which overwhelms us with gratitude to God we have lost Bapu. It is a sad blow and hard to reconcile ourselves to. We needed and wanted him to help us to consolidate our liberty. Nof we must do it ourselves. While his spirit watches over us anxiously and benevolently.

"We of the Press, played a distinct and substantial part in the achievement of freedom. When the future historian records the events of the country's great struggle, I feel sure he will not fail to take due note of the noble effort and sacrifices made by newspapers individually and collectively. It is not my purpose or province to distribute the laurels. That would be a pastime of leisure which we do not possess.

"While we mourn the loss of Bapu we know it means respite to him and in many ways he is still with us and regulates our lives and conduct. But we do sorrow most piteously for the great loss of life the country underwent the fateful months of last year. There is no consolation whatever for it. My sympathies are in equal measure with all the communities who have suffered and there is no doubt that all have suffered grievously.

Perhaps it could have been prevented (but only 'perhaps', I say) after the ground for it had been so well prepared by the agitation for the partition of the country, the chief characteristic of which was lack of restraint and an utter irresponsibility as the consequences involving misery to masses of innocent people That agitation backed and fanned by the insidious support of those who were bent on denying us freedom had gone too far and when the time came it was too late I am afraid to prevent either partition or the shameful slaughters that accompanied it.

VIGIL AND RESTRAINT

"The press, as a whole, tried its best to check the orgy. But there were blacklegs amongst us and they have suffered little for their profligacy while they have brought untold sufferings on others. I like to feel that they are the exceptions that prove the rule and that we can therefore, afford them We have yet to watch the situation most carefully. While we are out of the woods we have not left it too far behind. The State needs our co-operation still in the immense task of maintaining peace and must have it at all cost."

In my speech at Madras I pressed for the sacrifice of some of the liberty which is normally ours in the matter of the factual reporting of events I remain quite convinced about that stand. Where the detailed descriptions of ugly events are liable to arouse passions, it is our duty to impose restraint upon their reporting. Happily the acute stage has passed and we can feel freer than before. But the day-to-day conduct of newspapers still has to be governed by the Seven-Point code to which we are consenting parties.

"It is a healthy Code and must be adhered to in letter and spirit.

"I am happy to note that the Code has now virtually been adopted on an Inter-Dominion basis at Government level and is in vogue on both sides of the partition line.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH "REUTERS"

We have been deeply interested in

(Continued on Page 17)

EDITORS' HOMAGE TO MAHATMA

BOMBAY, Saturday: The All India Newspaper Editors Conference paid homage to Mahatma Gandhi in a condolence resolution—which was passed unanimously. The resolution stated:

"This conference places on record its tributes of gratitude and respectful homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi for his manifold services to the nation.

It will remember always with pride his work as a journalist for the high traditions he has bequeathed to the profession and the ideals of fairness, fearlessness, integrity and sense of public duty, he had placed before it."

The conference also passed the following condolence resolutions on the death of Mr. K. Natarajan and Mr. N. C. Kelkar:

Tribute To Late Natarajan

This Conference places on record its grief and deep sense of loss the profession has sustained by the passing away of Mr. Natarajan of the "Indian Social Reformer". In the death of K. Natarajan Indian journalism loses one of its illustrious pioneers, who interpreted their calling entirely in terms of public service and who brought to their work a resplendent idealism that made them look on the profession more as a mission than a personal career or business

Doyen Of Marathi Journalism

This Conference places on record its deep sense of loss at the death of N. C. Kelkar who was the doyen of Marathi journalism. For more than half a century he enriched our public life and Marathi literature by his unstinted services as a journalist.

The Conference also discussed a resolution on the legislation affecting the Rights of the Press, passed by the various Provinces. The discussion had not concluded when the Conference adpourned till 10-30 a. m. tomorrow.

Directive To Congressmen

NEW DELHI, July 24 (API): A directive has been issued by the Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, to the Provincial Congress Committees, asking Congressmen not to interfere with the day-to-day work in the administration of their respective provinces.

This directive, it is understood, has been issued in view of the complaints received from several Provincial Administrations to the effect that the execution of official work is sometimes handicapped by interference from some Congressmen.

The Congress President's circular points out that, while any kind of constructive suggestion from Congressmen will be welcome to the All-India Congress Committee who will submit these suggestions to the authorities through proper channels, no Congressman should try to dictate to the officials and cause inconvenience in their work.

Deputy Premier In Delhi

NEW DELHI, July 23, (U.P.I.): Mr. Ghulam Mohamed Bakshi, Deputy Premier of Jammu and Kashmir State arrived in New Delhi today for consultations with the Government of India. He is accompanied by his special secretary Shri Kant Raiana.

INDIAN EDITORS IN CONFERENCE

Mr. Devdas Gandhi, President of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference is seen addressing the seventh session of the A. I. N. E. C. held at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall on Saturday afternoon.

Pakistan's Distortion Of Facts

Pakistan's Role In Kashmir

U. N. O. Commission Inspect Captured Material

NEW DELHI, July 24, (A.P.I.): The Sub-Commission, appointed by the United Nations Kashmir Commission, headed by Dr. Alfredo Lozano (Colombia) visited the Indian Army General Staff Headquarters this morning and inspected for nearly two hours various types of arms and other war material and documents captured by the Indian forces during the Kashmir fighting.

Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Government of India's Officer on Special Duty with the Commission, was also present. These exhibits, it is understood, have been shown to the members of the Commission by the Indian Government as evidence of Pakistan's participation in the fighting in Kashmir.

In the afternoon, some members of the Commission left Delhi for Agra to see the Taj Mahal.

Enemy Pressure Continues In Tithwal

NEW DELHI, July 24 (API): The situation has not changed much in Kashmir during the past 24 hours, says a Ministry of Defence COMMUNIQUE.

Enemy pressure and shelling continues in Tithwal and Chakothi-Uri areas.

North of Jhangar our artillery engaged a party of hostiles and dispersed them.

TRUTH ABOUT MUSLIMS LEAVING KASHMIR

Resettlement Of Victims Of Raiders' Vandalism

SRINAGAR, July 24, (API): The attention of the Jammu and Kashmir Government has been drawn to reports emanating from enemy sources alleging that recently a large number of Muslims has been forced to flee out of the Jammu and Kashmir State to Pakistan, says a Press Note.

These reports are in line with the usual distortions and mischievous falsehoods uttered from the so-called "Azad Kashmir" Radio and published in the Pakistan Press.

THE TRUTH

The true position is that a large number of Muslims and Hindu refugees from the East and West Punjab respectively sought shelter in Kashmir State at a time when the province of Punjab was partitioned leading to inter-communal massacres on a large scale. In Kashmir these helpless victims found shelter and peace.

The National Conference, under the Leadership of Begum Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah extended to all such victims whatever help was possible, although the National Conference at that stage was itself engaged in a bitter struggle against the then irresponsible regime. With Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah's release the National Conference redoubled its efforts to provide all manner of relief to the Punjab victims.

THEIR CARE

The invasion of Kashmir by Pakistan-supported raiders soon after made it impossible for the Muslim refugees from Punjab to go to Pakistan and consequently they were stranded in Kashmir. The Emergency Administration headed by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, however, took steps to make their stay in Kashmir as comfortable as possible. Refugee camps were opened for their benefit where grain, cloth, salt, sugar, soap and other essential commodities were supplied to them freely. Many of them were helped in procuring employment.

REPATRIATION

As their families and other kith and kin had been left behind as they had no guarantee that they were being well-treated in Pakistan, the majority of these refugees, however, requested for being repatriated to Pakistan. The State Government did not desire to leave them in this state of fear and worry harboured by them on account of their families and relatives having been left at Pakistan's mercy. Their repatriation was delayed for want of adequate transport facilities. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir being now in a position to give them transport facilities enabled them to be taken in comfort and safety to the Pakistan border. The refugees repatriated include Pakistan nationals and families of Pakistan nationals as were stranded in Kashmir.

The Government have taken similar action with regard to Hindu refugees from the West Punjab.

Victims Of Vandalism

Four hundred and twenty-seven Muslims who suffered serious physical injuries at the hand of the raiders in Rajouri and Naushera have now been contacted by the Kashmir Government Authority.

Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Government, has issued strict instructions to the Chief Civil Administrator in Rajgouri to provide these, victims with immediate relief in the shape of food, clothing, salt, soap and other necessaries of life.

A Press Note issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government here today said: "These Muslims met at Rajal Village and related to the officials how the Pakistan-supported raiders had cruelly stripped their women folk of their ornaments, in some cases by tearing their ears and in some by cutting the fingers. They further stated that not a penny, cattle head or blanket was left with them. They were left only with rags which in most cases were threads.

One woman said that her son refused to side with the raiders and as a result was shot dead by them. The raiders had not even spared their mosques."

The Rajauri Civil Administration had deputed Mr. Iftikhar Ahmed, Tehsildar, to stay with these refugees till they were rehabilitated in Lamberi and Danesar Villages which they had chosen as their place of adoption. Adequa te arrangements have been made by the Kashmir Government to provide them with cattle and other means of earning their livelihood.

A joint meeting of Muslims and Hindus of these villages has pledged to live together peacefully and fight the aggressor immediately.

MILITIA CAPTAIN KILLED

Death has been announced of Captain P. N. Zadoo of the Jammu and Kashmir National Militia, on Tithwal Front (Kashmir), while he was fighting the raiders from Pakistan in that area.

MEASURE TO END BEGGARY

An interesting suggestion to stop beggary in Kashmir has been put forward by the National Conference Committee in Srinagar.

The Committee has asked the Government to conscript all able-bodied beggars in Kashmir and force them to work as labourers on fixed wages through the Labour Department recently opened by the State for the welfare of labour.

No Duty On Pakistan Cotton Seeds

NEW DELHI, July 24, (A. P. I.): The Government of India have decided to exempt with immediate effect cotton seeds imported from Pakistan from the customs duty leviable thereon, says a "communique".

WALLACE NOMINATED PROGRESSIVE PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, (U.P.A.) Shouting and cheering delegates today nominated Henry Wallace by acclamation as the new Progressive Party candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

SOVIET CURRENCY FOR ALL BERLIN

Western Powers Announce Their Acceptance Of It

BERLIN, July 24 (U.P.A.): Marshal Sokolovsky, Russian Military Governor today announced a new currency for the Soviet zone of Germany and all Berlin, called the Deutsche mark, similar to the new west zone currency. Conversion of the new currency will begin tomorrow and the old coupon marks, introduced last month after the west currency reform, will be worthless after Tuesday.

The new currency will be exchanged on a one-for-one basis for the 2,500,000,000 coupon marks now estimated circulating in the Soviet zone. The Russian announcement said that an additional issue upto 500,000,000 marks also was authorized.

The American authorities issued a simultaneous announcement indicating that the three Western Powers had agreed to accept the new Soviet-sponsored currency in Berlin's west sectors. The statement appeared to reverse the previously stated stand of the west Allies in which they said they would not accept the new Soviet currency. The Soviet announcement sisted that the new currency would be "the only legal tender in the Soviet zone and the area of greater Berlin."

Three-Power Berlin Committee

LONDON, July 24 (Reuter): Washington's two senior experts on Russia will be in London next week to help the Three-Power "Berlin Committee" draft a new protest to Moscow on the Berlin crisis.

One of the experts, General Walter Bedell Smith, United States Ambassador in Moscow, has been instructed to leave for London tomorrow, it was announced in Washington.

The other, Mr. Charles Bohlen, already on his way to Britain by air from Washington, is thought to have with him the draft copy of a new British, American and French protest.

Representatives of the three Powers meeting as the "Berlin Committee" are expectd to approve the new note in the meetings next week.

GEN. CLAY BACK TO GERMANY

A Royal Air Force Dakota transport carrying coal crash-landed near Passburg airport in the British zone today—the first mishap to a British plane on the "ration run."

British aircraft set a new tonnage record for the air lift in clear warm weather today and in 24 hours 227 Royal Air Force transports landed at Gatow.

General Clay, who had two "crisis" conferences with President Truman after being recalled to Washington, was on his way back to Germany by air today.

COMMUNIST GRIP OVER PARTIES

New moves to bring the political parties in the Soviet zone more firmly under Communist control were indicated today in reports published in Berlin.

The "Neue Zeitung", official German language American newspaper, stated that leading members of the Liberal Democratic Party in Saxony and Thuringia who last week criticised the Communist—dominated Socialist United Party for its "dictatorial methods" in the Soviet Zone, had been arrested.

On Wednesday, Dr. Alfons Gaertner, President of the Thuringian Central Bank and a leading Liberal Democrat, was reported to have fled to the western Zones and on Thursday the Russians banned a Liberal Democratic meeting in Goerlitz.

Leaders of the Christian Democratic Party are reported to have complained they find it increasingly difficult to confer with Soviet officials. Petrol rations for party vehicles have been stopped and permits to drive cars on party business are almost impossible to obtain.

At the same time the Russians to split the non-Communist vote it is believed are strengthening two new Soviet Zone parties.

'Peace March On Washington'

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, (U. P. A.): A Progressive Party spokesman today promised a "march on Washington" next week to "demand peace" of Congress.

Representative Vito Marcantonio, Chairman of the party's Rules Committee, made the promise to a wildly cheering throng of delegates and said "it will march to demand peace, civil rights, and the programme of the Progressive Party."

He said the new party will accept the support of anyone who supports Wallace's programme. He shouted, "And if that is subversive, I say make the most of it. Let them call us Reds, let them call us black or let them call us what they please. We march as a united army behind Henry Wallace."

MARIE GETS CONFIDENCE VOTE

PARIS, July 24 (Reuter): The French National Assembly after day-long discussion, tonight elected 50-year-old Radical Andre Marie as new Premier by 352 votes against 190, that is, 40 more than the constitutional minimum.

M. Marie was not expected to announce his new Ministers until tomorrow.

Reliable sources said tonight he had so far only decided on three posts:

FINANCE AND NATIONAL ECONOMY:—M. Paul Reynad (Premier at the time of France's capitulation).

FOREIGN AFFAIRS:—M. Robert Schumann (Premier of the last Government).

MINISTER OF STATE—M. Leon Blum, the veteran Socialist statesman.

The new Premier, an ex-Buchenwald prisoner, was Minister of Justice in M. Schuman's Coalition Government which fell on Monday night over military credits. His majority today was assured when the Popular Republican and Socialist Parties decided to support him after long private meetings during the Assembly's lunch recess.

PROGRAMME SPEECH

The new Premier's programme speech was well welcomed.

Applauded by Right and Centre interests, he made the following points:

FOREIGN POLICY:—He intended that account should be taken, in negotiation with France's Allies, of the reservations made by the National Assembly on the London Conference recommendations on Germany.

He welcomed the United Nations to Paris for the annual General Assembly in September.

ECONOMIC POLICY:—The Government intended to consolidate and improve nationalised industries so that the nation could be proud of them.

He hoped to establish a stable currency which would last for a generation.

Thanking the Americans for their generous aid, he warned France to think of the time when American aid would be no longer available.

DOMESTIC POLICY:—If elected Premier he would call on an Inner Cabinet of elder statesmen with personal prestige to help him with what he called "a Permanent Council of Government."

The Government did not intend to postpone the elections to the County Councils in October. The Socialists want postponement, but the Moderates and De Gaullists insisted upon them being held.

HUGE WINGLESS AIRCRAFT OVER AMERICA

ATLANTA (Georgia), July 24, (U.P.A.): Two Eastern Airlines pilots reported today that their plane last night passed a tremendous wingless aircraft that shot a 40-foot flame out of its back end and travelled between 500 and 700 miles an hour.

Captain Clarence Chiles and his co-pilot John Whitted told of seeing a fantastic airship and said it looked like a B-29 fuselage "blown up about four times." The aircraft was brilliantly lighted and had two decks of big square windows they claimed. It passed within several hundred feet of the pilits' DC-3 and then shot up in the clouds they said.

"We were cruising about 20 miles south-west of Montgomery Alabama," said Captain Chiles who was an ATC ferry pilot for four years during the war. We looked out the right side of the cockpit and saw a tremendous light. The first thing that came to my attention was a long stream of flame coming out of the rear end of the plane or whatever it was. Then I noticed two rows of square windows —it was a man-like thing, all-right. We couldn't see any people abroad.

"It was travelling too fast for that. The aircraft seemed to be about four times the circumference of a B-29 fuselage, but it was only a little longer. There were no wings whatever. The plane passed us on our right, and then, as if the pilot had seen us and wanted to avoid us, it zoomed up into the same cloud it came aut of. A 40-foot red flame shot out of its rear end. A luminous glow, like a giant fuorescent light, ran along the belly of the thing."

Whitted, who said he had seen the Air Porce's best jet planes not on the secret list estimated its speed as much faster than anything he had seen before.

"I would say that when it shot up into the clouds it was going between 500 and 700 miles an hour. I have seen real shooting stars and meteors —they look pretty close when you are a pilot—but I never have seen inything like this. "Whitted added that, as a B-21 pilot over Japan he had looked Kamikaze suicide planes in the face and been attacked by "balls of fire" —Japanese jet planes.

As the aircraft passed them they said, their comparatively small DC-3 fluttered in a "prop-wash jet-wash, or rocket-wash". he pilots said. "It sent out tremendous shock waves." The brilliant light of the airship and the flare of its propellant brought "lightning blindness to their cockpit the pilots said, and they had to turn up their instrument lights to read them.

The Eastern plane was enroute to Atlanta. The mystery ship appeared to be headed toward Mobile or New Orleans the pilots said. They said they encountered the plane in the regular "air-way" 25-mile-wide strip designated by the CAA.

Eastern Airlines officials said that they asked authorities at Maxwell Field Alabama, about the mystery ship. Officers there said that they knew nothing about it, the airline said.

Stop Press

INDIA TO HAVE I. G. OF TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN EUROPE

CALCUTTA, July 24, (A.P.I.): The early appointment of an Inspector-General of Trade Commissioners in Europe the setting up in overseas countries of permanent exhibitions of Indian products available for export and the establishment of a Trade Commissioner's office at Karachi are some of the important steps contemplated by the Government of India for intensifying the export drive. This was revealed by Mr K C. Neogy, Commerce Minister of India, during his discussions at the Indian Merchants Chamber and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta this afternoon.

Australia Fight For Runs At Leeds

SENSATIONAL DISMISSAL OF HASSETT AND BRADMAN

Loxton And Harvey Save Side In Exciting Partnership

THE SCORE BOARD

ENGLAND 1st INNINGS 496.
AUSTRALIA 1st INNINGS FOR 9 Wkts. 457

LEEDS, July 24, (Reuter): At the close of play on the third day of the Fourth Test Match, Australia had made 457 for the loss of nine wickets in their first innings in reply to England's first innings score of 496.

LEEDS July 24, (Reuter): Shortly after the gates were opened for the third days play in the Fourth Cricket Test Match every seat except some in the reserved enclosures was occupied.

It was confidently anticipated that a new record of 40,000 people would see today's play 10,000 more than on each of the first two days.

Half an hour before play was due to start the skies had cleared and as Bradman walked out to inpect the pitch the sun was shining and there were indications of a fine day. In spite of the earlier rain the pitch showed no signs of moisture.

BRADMAN STRUCK

There were over 30,000 present when Bradman received the first ball of the day from Bedser on the newly cut pitch. He took two from the second delivery—a no ball from Bedser but the fifth rose from a good length and struck him in the Stomach. Bradman doubled up but resumed his innings after a minute's rest during which he was massaged by some of the England Team. Bradman was still in pain and at the end of the over he leaned heavily on his bat and limped badly as he walked about the crease.

SHOCKS TO AUSTRALIA

Then some shocks for Australia followed Pollard dismissing both Hasset and Bradman in three balls. Hassett played his first ball in the middle of the bat, but the second lifted sharply struck the shoulder of his bat and flew straight to Crapp at second slip. Two wickets were down for 65 and the crowd roared. A moment later, they burst into a storm of wild excitement for Bradman was out. Miller drove the first ball he received for three but to the next a shade short of length Bradman played back completely missed his stroke and down went his off stump.

His head low, Bradman walked out while Pollard received the congratulations of Jubilant colleagues. There was little doubt that Pollard received help from the pitch and the rather heavy atmosphere. Sometimes the ball lifted as did the one which dismissed Hassett. Other times it went through extra fast and rather low. Such a delivery got rid of Bradman.

DESPERATE SITUATION

A desperate position faced 19-year-old Neil Harvey, youngest of six cricketing brothers in his First Test against England. He got off the mark with a square drive and showed no signs of nerves in the tense situation.

Harvey continued to bat confidently and by a nice variety of strokes reached double figures after batting for twenty minutes. Both batsmen refused to concentrate on defence. When ever a hittable ball came along, they produced the stroke required and runs came at a good pace 101 going up in five minutes under two hours. Harvey flashed out a beautiful off drive off Pollard and When Laker replaced Bedser, bowling off breaks round the wicket Miller went down one one knee and pulled the first ball for six.

RAPID SCORING

So rapidly did runs come that the stand reached fifty in forty minutes. Harvey being a left hander found more difficulty with Laker than did Miller. Twice in three balls he lifted off breaks over the midoffs head for four and the stand advanced to 71 as the result of an hour's association at this point Pollard was given his first rest after sending down ten overs for 40 runs and capturing two wickets.

PARTNERSHIP BROKEN

England's bowling problems now began to reveal themselves Cranston kept a good length but did not look dangerous and any early moisture on the turf had disappeared making the pitch ideal for batting. The third wicket stand between Miller and Harvey reached 100 in 85 minutes but at 189 the pair were separated when Yardley went on at 181 and got Miller's wicket with the last ball of his over

The circumstances of the dismissal were astonishing and very unfortunate for Miller. Yardley sent down an over-pitched ball outside the leg stump. Miller swung round swiftly and attempted a mighty hit to square leg. The ball just touched either bat or glove before striking the wicket-keeper Evans who had moved across, on the top of the head. It bounced into the air and Edrich at short fine leg hurled himself forward and took the ball with both hands inches from the ground. An appeal was necessary before the catch was confirmed by Umpire Baldwin.

This mishap for Australia came at a time when the batsmen were completely on top of the attack. In 95 minutes the two men added 121 by brilliant and spectacular stroke play. Miller's 58 included two sixes and seven fours. Harvey and Loxton played out time to lunch which has taken at 204 for four.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

In order to allow Bedser to change ends, Laker bowled one over after the interval. Pollard went on at the other end with the old ball and Bedser took the new one for the fourth delivery of his opening over.

This did not seem to worry the batsmen who played confidently on a pitch which was still in excellent condition.

The attractive forward play of Loxton caught the eye almost as much as Harvey's elegant ease in stroke making.

Pollard and Bedser changed ends and their good length attack kept the batsmen quiet.

Loxton overshadowed Harvey, who for the first time in his innings became slow as he entered the nineties.

HARVEY'S CENTURY

Harvey reached his first test century against England in three hours and hit 14 fours. It was his second test hundred in succession for he scored 153 against India at Melbourne last February.

Harvey is the second youngest player to hit a century on debut in an England versus Australia Test at nineteen years nine months. He is four months older than the late Archie Jackson, who made 164 for Australia at Adelaide in February 1929.

There was no mistake in his innings and he celebrated the feat by driving successive balls from Cranston through the covers for four.

Loxton sent the partnership past 100 by lifting Cranston for six, a stroke which completed his 50 in 90 minitues.

When the total reached 294 Harvey took a mighty hit at Laker, but missed his stroke and was clean bowled. He and Loxton put on 105 runs for Australia's fifth wicket in 95 minutes.

Harvey who batted three hours and ten minutes and hit 17 fours was cheered by he large crowd all the way back to the Pavlion where Bradman, his face wreathed in smiles, congratulated him on his great innings.

LOXTON'S SIXERS

Twice in the following overs Loxton pulled Laker for six making three altogether in his innings so far, but Ian Johnson was not happy against Laker's off-breaks and after helping to add 35 runs he skied a catch to square leg at 329.

Lindwall came in next and he had the pleasure of seeing Loxton drive the first two balls from Laker high into the crowd.

Loxton went gaily on his way till Yardley once again came to England's rescue by bowling him when he was seven short of his century.

In two hours and a quarter Loxton hit 93 out of 155 and obtained as many as 66 runs through five sixes and nine fours.

A four by Saggers off Laker avoided the possibility of a follow on, but in the last over besfore tea Laker enticed Saggers out of his crease. The batsman hit outside the ball and was easily stumped.

At the intervall Australia with eight men out for 355 runs were 141 runs behind.

While Johnston remained content to preserve his wicket Lindwall drove freely and at 395 England claimed the new ball.

At 403 Johnston fely to a great catch at first slip by Edrich who jumped and held the ball with both hands above his head.

Lindwall batted confidently in a grand fighting knock. He reached his 50 in 94 minutes including 11 fours.

Toshack limped out to bat suffering from cartilage trouble and is unlikely to field in England's second innings. Johnston acted as his runner.

LINDWALL HITS OUT

Lindwall and Toshack continued to offer resistance Lindwall untroubled by any of the bowlers made most of the runs, but Toshack played gamely. Australia finished the day only 39 runs behind with one wicket to fall.

The unbroken stand added 54 runs and Lindwall has so far hit 14 fours in his 76 not out.

Today's attendance was 35,000 and receipts 7,513 sterling.

SCORE BOARD

ENGLAND (1st Innings) ....

Hutton b Lindwall	81
Washbrook c Lindwall b Bill Johnston	143
Bedser c and b Ian Johnson	79
Edrich c Morris b Ian Johnson	111
Crapp b Toshack	5
Compton c Saggers b Lindwall	23
Cranston b Loxton	10
Evans c Hassett b Loxton	3
Laker c Saggers b Loxton	4
Yardley b Miller	25
Pollard (not out)	0
Extras	12
Total —all out)	496

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lindwall	38	10	19	2
Miller	17	2	43	1
Bill Johnston	38	13	86	1
Toshack	35	6	112	1
Loxton	26	4	55	2
Ian Johnson	33	9	89	2
Morris	5	0	20	0

Byes two: Leg byes 8; Wides 1 (Bill Johnston); No balls 1 (Bill Johnston).

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)

Hassett c Crapp b Pollard	13
Bradman b Pollard	33
Keith Miller c Edrich b Yardley	58
Neil Harvey b Laker	112
Loxton b Yardley	93
Ian Johnson c Cranston b Laker	10
Lindwall (not out)	76
Saggers st. Evans b Laker	5
Bill Johnston c Edrich b Bedser	13
Toshack (not out)	12
Extras	26
Total (for 9 wkts.)	457

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bedser	31	4	92	2
Pollard	37	6	103	2
Cranston	14	1	51	0
Edrich	3	0	19	0
Laker	30	8	113	3
Yardley	17	6	38	2
Compton	3	0	15	0

(Byes 9; Legbyes 14; Noballs 3).

INDIAN TEAM BEATS PINNER CLUB

LONDON, July 24, (Reuter): The Indian Olympic Soccer Team beat Pinner Club by nine goals to one in a friendly match at Pinner, Middlesex, today. At halftime the Indians led by six goals to zero.

THE OLYMPIC TORCH

LAUSANNE, July 24 (Reuter): The Olympic Torch being borne across Europe by athletes of seven nations paused for an instant today by the tomb of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, modern founder of the Olympic Games.

Below willows dripping with rain in the Bois de Vaux Cemetery, Lausanne, a Swiss runner carrying the torch paused for a minute before the grey marble tomb of the Baron beside Baroness de Coubertin, 86-year-old widow of the Baron.

"My husband would have been proud to welcome and congratulate you" she told the runners.

EARLY SHOCKS AND LATER KNOCKS

LEEDS, July 24, (Reuter): With only one wicket in hand Australia were 39 runs behind England's first innings score of 496, when stumps were drawn on the third day of the Fourth Test Match being played here.

Nineteen-year old Neil Harvey, the youngest member of the present Australian team, hit up a polished 112 runs in his first Test appearance against England. Though he went in when Australia had its back to the wall with Morris, Hassett and Bradman back in the pavilion with only 68 runs on the board, Harvey played his natural, stylish game.

He was associated in two century partnerships, with Miller for the fourth wicket and with Loxton for the fifth and his chanceless innings included 17 fours, when eventually bowled by Laker, Harvey was vociferously cheered all the way to the pavilion at the foot of which Bardman, wreathed in smiles, congratulated him warmly.

The Australians had some early shocks, Pollard claiming the wickets of both Hassett and Bradman in three balls, but these reverses failed to put them on the defensive. Miller, Harvey, Loxton and later Lindwall played forceful cricket, never missing the opportunity of scoring off loose balls. Their brilliant stroke-play enabled Australia to maintain an average of a run a minute.

Before being out in an unfortunate manner, Miller in his 58 had hit two sixes and seven fours, while Lexton had five sixes and nine fours in his 93 scored in 135 minutes.

At tea Australia were 355 for eight wickets, but in the last two hours of the game. Lindwall held the fort and he was so far hit fourteen fours in his 76 not out.

World Light Heavy-Weight Championship Fight

LONDON, July 24 (Reuter): There will be no broadcast of the World Light Heavy-Weight Championship fight between America's holder, Gus Lesnevich, and Britain's champion and challenger, Freddie Mills, at the White City next Monday. The reason is that the fees offered by the British Broadcasting Corporation are considered too small.

Calcutta League Matches

CALCUTTA, July 24, (A.P.I.): The three matches played today in the first division of the Calcutta Football League resulted as follows:—

MOHAMMEDAN SPORTING 0.
SPORTING UNION 0.
EAST BENGAL 2.
RAILWAY SPORTS 1.
KALIGHAT 2.
C. F. C. 2.

Bernadotte In Beirut

BEIRUT, July 24 (U.P.A.): Count Folke Bernadotte told the United Press of America upon his arrival here today: "I carry no specific proposals but have accepted President Khourda's and Azzam Pasha's invitations to review the situation. I have no jurisdiction to reply to the Arabs' three truce conditions forwarded to the Security Council, who will answer them." The Count is leaving for Haifa tomorrow.

The Arabic newspaper 'Al Hayat' alleged that "foreign sources" proposed to Arab quarters that Bernadotte be made the king of Palestine.

The newspaper quoted "foreign sources" as saying that "Bernadotte is acceptable to both Arabs and Jews as Mediator and as long as reconciliation between them is impossible, for the time being, the United Nations will prolong Bernadotte's mandate. Thus the most practical solution is a crown for Bernadotte who is the best person to keep the balance between the Arabs and the Jews." The newspaper added that Arab circles scorned the proposal because they regarded it as detrimental to the Arab national interests.

Montgomery For Trieste

LONDON, July 24 (Reuter): Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, left by air today for Trieste, where he will spend three days inspecting British troops in the area.

Call For Newsprint Conference

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIAL URGED

(Continued from Page 14)

the progress of the discussions carried on in London between the Board of Directors of Reuters and a top level Press Delegation from India. A detailed plan has emerged and I am disclosing no secret when I say that a public announcement recording the achievement by India and the Indian Press of its inherent right to own and administer the country's internal News Agency, is in the offing. This is another revolutionary change and follows as a corollary to independence. The talks covered a wide field and the result gives India the status which is hers by right in the matter of the collection and distribution of the world's news. But I must not here anticipate what the publication of the full plan in due course disclose.

I was yesterday approached by a journalist, who was formerly working in Sing with a suggestion that I should interest the conference in the lot of newspapermen who have been thrown out of employment as a result of partition. I have had occasion to meet quite a number of them and have expressed my personal sympathies even where it has not been possible for me to offer concrete assistance. I wish I could, with confidence, advise the journalists who have had to abandon their homes in places like Lahore and Karachi to go back and to start life afresh in Pakistan. I do no encourage those who wish to do so and particularly those, if any, who may receive invitations from their former employers to return. But I have seen no evidence of any change of policy on the part of those who have to express their own minds before the journalists can even think of rehabilitation in areas which suddenly turned unfriendly to them last year.

"I have no doubt that "bona fide" and trained journalists will secure berths in Indian newspapers. This is a duty we owe to the State and to the profession. If genuine newspapermen will send particulars about themselves to the Secretary of the Conference, we shall be glad to draw up lists from time to time and to pass on the information to newspapers in the country.

I would, however, plead with men who may not find it easy to find a job to be patient. Even refugees must remember that newspapers have long waiting lists of ambitious local talent and it may not always be easy to reconcile the claims of victims of partition with the rights of others. But I am sure that those who have it in their power to entertain applications for employment will plead no formal excuses to suitable candidates. One strong ray of hope is the increasing number of new newspapers.

NEWSPRINT POSITION

This brings me to the question of newsprint, the chief raw material of our industry. India joins in the world movement for more newsprint. As the physical vehicle for the dissemination of news and views, newsprint is an essential commodity. Incomplete knowledge, even incomplete information, like half truth, is a dangerous thing. With our present reduced sizes,—although we fare better than countries like China and, in a sense, even Britain and France,—we are not able to publish even a satisfactory selection of the news there is to give. It is all "killed" and thrown into the waste paper basket. The reader is thus deprived of something which would surely be his if there was sufficient newsprint.

Cynics may observe that it is not after all a bad thing for the size of newspapers to be curtailed. The cut on newsprint is, they might say (they do say), an axe not on knowledge or learning, but on perversion and propaganda. It is the wrong type of newspaper that gives the critic the opportunity to have his very effective fling at us. But we who are pledged to the promotion of high standards of journalism and to devote newspapers to the service of the people, do not subscribe to the common gibe. We want more newsprint to enable us to discharge more efficiently and fully our duty and privilege to serve the people.

In India, in particular, the need for more newsprint is self-evident. Our masses are developing a taste for reading newspapers, in the various Indian languages, at a pave which I at any rate was never able to foresee. We know of the humble village schoolmaster or postmaster reading aloud from one copy of a newspaper to a large audience lost in admiration both for the news content of the paper and for him. There are now more copies than one per village or per unit of illiterate villagers. Many a sweeper boy flaunts a broom in one hand and a hindi paper in another. I say Hindi, not merely because of my natural ties with Hindi, but because I have seen Hindi papers red by the humble folk of the street. It applies to papers of all languages.

ROLE OF THE NEWSPAPER

Newspapers, not next even to broadcasting and the cinema, are destined to play a vital role in guiding the people at the present difficult juncture and in serving their best interests by reflecting their wishes and ambitions. The average Indian citizen who just been introduced to literacy will sooner pick up a newspaper and try to read it than a book. His craving for news is legitimate and through it he attains greater literacy, and, let us assume, greater wisdom. That may, and in fact does, impose upon Indian newspapers a greater sense of responsibility. I welcome the position and hope that we shall always discharge that responsibility in ever-increasing degree. But it does make out a case for sufficient newsprint, and therefore, for a sustained movement for securing more adequate supplies.

I appear perhaps to be stressing this point beyond its legitimate proportion. But that is because there is in the world today a strongly voiced demand for more equitable distribution of the world's total production of newsprint. And we in India are expected to pull our weight in pressing forward the claim. In addition to the facilities we expect from our own Government to enable us to import as much newsprint as we can possibly get from the world, it is to America that we in common with other parts of the world look for relief.

A WORLD PROBLEM

The bulk of the supply in the world's largest newsprint producing country, ie., Canada, goes to the United States of America. We have the incongruity of newspapers in the United States having daily issues of anything from 32 to 64 pages and newspapers in every way of equal rank and influence in countries like Britain and India having 4-page and 8-page papers.

Even the inveterate newspaper-hater would join us in a prayer for the redress of this enormous inequality. It is a world problem crying for solution on a global or near-global basis.

The "New York Times" about three months ago devoted enormous space to the British Cabinet's lengthy defence of the policy it was pursuing in regard to Palestine. A shrewd British reader of the paper saw in the occasion his opportunity for a home-thrust. He wrote to the Editor thanking him profusely and with due elaboration for the publicity given to the British case. The letter then went on to draw the moral. Would not America, it asked, like to see its case on diverse issues properly presented in the British Press?

And, if so, would America kindly release some newsprint for the British Press? The fact that the Editor of the "New York Times" published the letter and did not use his arbitrary authority to throw it away in some indication of a quickening of conscience.

From my contact with publishers in the United States I have a feeling that individual newspaper proprietors are most sympathetic in their approach to his problem. But collectively it is a gigantic task to get all newspapers in America to agree on a satisfactory formula for a uniform reduction in size. Perhaps the matter awaits more serious and formal examination in the spirit of a genuine desire to be helpful. The performance required of the newspapers the public and the Government of America is to them, of a negligible character

I hope that the matter will receive the attention it deserves. Perhaps the inherent compulsion of the dangerous world situation will be felt in the natural course and the right decision will be taken without much delay.

In concrete terms, what is wanted is an immediate conveying of a Newsprint Conference.

In this connection I like to record here a recent development which seems to promise newsprint production inside our own country. We are all deeply interested in it.

PRESS LAWS IN INDIA

This conference has been repeatedly demanding the repeal of the repressive laws against the Press and the appointment of a Committee to examine the existing press laws and to suggest modifications to bring them into accord with Press Laws existing in other democratic countries. One of the first acts of Sardar Vallabhbai Patel Home Minister of the Government of India, was to appoint such a Committee.

The Committee included three representatives of the Conference Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Hindu" Mr. S. A. Brelvi Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", and Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika". The Committee examined a number of witnesses including representatives of the Provincial Governments. On behalf of our Conference, Mr. K. Srinivasan, our Secretary Mr. K. Santhanam and Mr. Sahni gave evidence on the basis of a memorandum prepared by a Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee. The Committee, I understand has submitted its report to the Government and let us hope Government will soon publish it and annouce their decision on it.

Our wish would be to see all special laws which put a curb on the liberties of the press removed as soon as conditions permit.

FREEDOM INFORMATION

A very important event during the year, so far as the Press it concerned was the meeting in March-April last of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information in Geneva. This conference was called in pursuance of the resolution passed in February 1946 by the General Assembly of the United Nations that the latter could not achieve the purpose for which it had been created unless the peoples of the world were fully informed of its aims and activities that freedom of information was a fundametal human right and was the touchstone of all freedoms to which the United Nations was consecrated and that, finally, "understanding and cooperation among nations were impossible without an alert and sound world opinion, which, in turn, was wholly dependent on freedom of information.

The Conference consisted of representatives of Governments of different countries, but these Governments were asked to include in their delegations persons actually engaged in the work of the press and other media of information. The Government of India intimated to me their intention of including in the Indian delegation, led by Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, a representative of the Indian Press recommended by our Conference. In consultation with members of the Standing Committee, I recommended the name of Mr. S A. Brelvi, whose nomination was accepted by the Government of India. We could not have made a better choice. The proceedings of the conference, which was the first of its kind to be held, were reported in the world press. After the conclusion of the Conference, Mr. Brelvi prepared a detailed statement on the work done by the Conference and the statement was circulated to the Press in India. I want you to make a close study of it. A large number of delegates to the Conference were journalists who were creators of public opinion in their own countries and this fact enhanced the prestige and value of the Conference.

The Conference passed 43 resolutions and three Conventions an.

(a) Freedom of Information,

(b) The Gathering and International Transmission of news and

(c) The Institution of an International right of correction of false and distorted reports likely to injure friendly relations between States. All aspects freedom of information, including the rights, obligations and practices which should be included in the concept of such freedom are covered by the resolutions, the substance of which is embodied in the Conventions approved by the Conference.

NEED FOR CENTRAL PRESS CLUB

A matter I have in mind is about the need for a Central Press Club at the Headquarters in Delhi. This is an amenity nearly every civilized nation possesses. It requires a building commensurate with the dignity and importance of the Press, with all the facilities which a modern club run on healthy lines provides. Both our parallel organizations—The A.I.N.E.C. and the I.E.N.S.—have for some time past been canvassing the idea. Perhaps the approaching conclusion of plans for an Indian News Agency will hasten matters and it may be possible to construct premises which will house the Offices of our Newspaper Organizations as well as the Club. Let us hope that before the year is out full details will have been worked out.

One of the minor disappointments to record in the progress report of our organization is that we do not yet have a Secretariat worth the name. We have been looking for a young man who would fill the role of Office Secretary, having regard to all our special needs, including that of economy in expenditure. The bulk or almost all routine work has so far fallen on Mr. K. Srinivasan, whom we affectionately call "Stalin Srinivasan" not merely because of his out-of-the-ordinary whiskers, but also because with so many namesakes of his prominently associated with us, we cannot particularize him without nicknaming him. He is our Encyclopaedia. But he has his own work to do and so has every President of the Conference. Until therefore, we are able to make proper staff arrangements, I would ask members of the Conference not to be too severe on Office-Bearers if for instance minutes of proceedings are not always circulated promptly and the business of following up resolutions moves somewhat slowly. We shall have once more to get busy with the task of finding a suitable incumbent to run the Head Office of the Conference.

Friends, it is a deep honour to be re-elected as President of this Conference for the ensuing year. I would have felt much lighter on my return from the News Agency Mission had the responsibility been passed on to other shoulders. But I am too sensitive to appreciate the fact of a second term in the saddle as a personal compliment. There are things half-done and left undone in the past hectic year to which you want me to devote my attention. You know the limitations of time and resources imposed on one who already has his hands full. We are all occupied with the work of our calling and that is what gives us our title to belong to the Conference and to be called upon to render service. I am conscious of the fact that I am one of the sponsors of the Conference and have with others a responsibility for its continued useful existence. I shall try my best.

FREEDOM IN PERIL

Earlier, Mr. Amritlal Seth, Managing Editor of the "Janmabhoomi" group of newspapers, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates and fellow Editors said that today under the present National Government, the press found itself confronted by different problems and different questions.

He said: "Our present Government being a Government of our own and knowing us inside out, is different from the foreign Government which was concerned more with appearances. Our present Government knows fully well the inside currents in our press. Speaking to ourselves, we must admit that, although our Conference constitution provides for our taking care of the high traditions and standards of journalism, we have not had time till now to apply ourselves to that task".

Mr. Seth referred to legislations passed by the Government "attacking the Freedom of the Press", and said: "The Bombay Legislation about the press is perhaps the worst. No one belonging to the Press should like even temporarily or provisionally laws passed or to be passed either by the Central Government or Provincial Governments curbing the liberty of the Press. We must dislike these legislations intensely". He suggested that the Conference should go into this two-fold question of Freedom of the Press and the Traditions and Standards of Journalism".

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, and Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay, attended the Conference for some time and listened to the address delivered by Mr. Devdas Gandhi.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS

The conference passed a resolution expressing its deep sense of sorrow at the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi.

The conference also passed resolutions touching the death of Mr. K. Natarajan and Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

The subject committee met late in the evening and took up for discussion draft resolutions.

Election to the Standing Committee will be held tomorrow morning when the conference reassembles.

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A Class Book for Class Readers. Bankim's famous novel Devi Chaudhurani (English by S. Mitter, B.A.) first in the field. Price Rs. 5/8/- paper cover Rs. 4/8/- for other details or agency write to R. P. Mitra & Son, 63 Beadon Street, Calcutta—6. 9182

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists, for the sale of our Chappals and Sandals (Ladies' and gents'), and Shoes, famous for their elegance and durability For terms and samples, please apply to:—J. K. Leather Works, Post Box 286 Kanpur (U.P.) 622

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd. 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 8472

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Manufacturers etc., desiring representation in Simla and district will please contact Simla Trading Company, 99-100, Lower Bazar, Simla. 9226

LOANS & MORTGAGES

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PROPERTIES FOR SALE

SALE— Near Bangalore. Property of retd. British Official returning U. K. Exceptionally charming well-built residence standing in approx: 8 acres delightful gardens and grounds. Best situation adjacent Whitefield Station. Superbly furnished, modern sanitation, unlimited pure water supply, company electricity. A very desirable property in serene surroundings and salubrious climate. Purchase of residence with part acreage also considered. Apply Owner, "Blanche Mahal", Kadgodi P. O. Mysore State. 777

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Thin Dealings On New York Cotton Exchange

WALL STREET MARKET IRREGULAR WITH MIXED TRADING

NEW YORK, July 23.

COTTON: After the opening steadiness on scattered trade demands and inflationary psychology, prices drifted quietly influenced by a few hedges, continued favourable crop accounts and slowness of exports. Further to dampen speculative interest and smlla losses ruled at the noon call. The afternoon was quiet in extremely thin dealings with light hedges offset by scattered weekend pricefixing and covering in otherwise featureless trading awating fresh developments. The session closed Steady. Sales are estimated at 80,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK July 23.

October	32.25—05
October Highest	32.38+08
October Lowest	32.25—05
December	32.20—04
March	32.13—02
May	31.98—06
July	31.53—01
Middling Spot	34.15—25

NEW CRLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK July 23.

October	32.25—01
December	32.13—08
March	32.06—07
May	31.94—06
Middling Spot	33.00—15

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Aided by the lessened European tension, the market overcame initial indecision to show on balance gains covering one dollar led by selected rails, steels, minings, motors, oils, department stores and textiles. In latter, American woollen were an occasional buying favourite with renewed rumours of a stock splitup or extra dividend at the August meeting. Tobaccos were supported on prospects of increased cigarette prices. The averages were industrials 185.58 and rails 61.29. Prices uuctuated quietly around the noon levels under pre-weekend eveningup operations. Automotives were occasionally in demand reflecting a steady production rate and expectations of a dividend increase at the forthcoming general motors meeting. Rail equipments were steady with but company attracting attention after the record earnings for the six months ended June 30th equal to 1.37 dollars per share compared with 89 cents in the corresponding period of 1947. The pressure increased particularly in selected chemicals, containers, Tobaccos, rubbers, oils minings. The market was very mixed changes either way being mostly fractions to one dollar. The session closed irregular.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago Grains were firm on further covering in July prior to its expiration today and buying by commercial interests. Trade interests report increased demand for cash wheat in virtually all markets recently and attributed this to good uour sales and expectations of additional sales to Belgium, Italy and other claimant nations shortly.

At Winnipeg, buying of oats and barley was reported influenced by Belgium inquiries

JULY COTTON TENDERS

BOMBAY, July 24.

Today being the last tender day for July contract orders for 5350 bales were issued. Thus total tenders amounted to 34400 bales.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, July 24.

Tata Ordinary 314 Tata Deferred 1615 Indian Iron 25/10 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20/10 Bombay Dyeing 1965/8 Central India 293/12 Gokak 315 Kohinoor 320 Simplex 212 Swadesh 610 Tata Power 1630 Associated Cement 166 Belapur 288/12 Bombay Burma (Old) 415 Scindia 26/10 Central Bank 88/12 New India 68/10 Tata 2nd Pref 140

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, July 23.

American Telephone and Telegraph	153-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	27 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	37
Chase Ntaional Bank	34
Sinclair Oil	26-7/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	48-3/8 bid
General Electric Co.	40
General Motors	63-1/4
Ingersoll Rand Newstock	70-3/4
Internatioanl Nicket	32 1/4
National City Bank of New York	37-1/2
New York Central Railroad Co.	17-3/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	19-7/8
Texas Corporation	60-3/4
Union Carbide NewStock	41 5/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	49
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	79-5/8
Western Union Telegraph	22-1/8

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, July 23.

U. S. price of foreign silver 74 5/8

ITALIAN ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, July 24.

150 D. Ready	4 7 0
150 D. July	4 6 0
150 D. August	4 2 6
120 D. Ready	5 0 0
20/22 Yellow Silk.	
Ready	22 8 0
July	22 8 0
August	22 8 0

PEPPER PRICES

BOMBAY, July 24.

CANDY 21 QUARTERS

Shravan dely.	1217 to 1222
Bhadarva Cwt.	234 to 235

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, July 23.

London Silver Spot and Forward both	45 pence
London Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

NO CHANGE IN SILVER PRICE EXPECTED

NEW YORK, July 23, (UPA)— Trade circles today reported that for approximately the 34th week there was no change in the price of silver which has been constant at 74-5/8 cents per ounce since the first week of November.

There is nothing in the economic scene which is expected to disturb the equilibrium.

U. S. MONEY IN CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, July 23, (UPA)— The Federal Reserve Board today reported that for the week ended July 21, the money in circulation amounted to 27,864,000,000 dollars.

The nation's stockpile in gold was 23,650,000,000 dollars

WORTH STREET ACTIVITY CENTRES AROUND PRINT CLOTHS

NEW YORK, July 23, (UPA)— Activity on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market was today centered around 80-square print cloths. Prompt delivery was quoted at 25-1/2 cents on 39 inch 80 by 80 4.00 yard goods in some cases while September was going at 25 cents.

Fine combed cotton gray goods displayed an easier tone as producers stepped up competition for the little amount of business that was around in order to clear out inventories.

Calicut Market

CALICUT, July 24.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155 Fibre Garbled 105, Ungarbled 95, Cocoanuts Raw Dry 150, Cocoanut Oil 470, Copra Office 317, Dilpasand 330, Madrasnottam 330, Pepper Wynaad 1350, Country 1325, Dry Ginger Chernad 400, Ernad 375, Coffe Robusta 160, Timber Pali 50/57/8, Jungewood 25/30, Vellapine 40/50, Benteak 35/45, Teak 90/125, Mango 3/4, Teak 15/25, Rosewood 12/20.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

BOMBAY, July 24.

Cotton Bales	4161
Linseed	5889
Tilsed	861
Groundnuts	8180
Gram	5419
Castorseeds	331
Mahorra	449
Cotton Seed	4767
Sugar	5143

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, July 23.

London Australian wheat (Bulk) F.O.B. 109 Oct/Nov

WANTED

WIRELESS OPERATORS

with 2nd Class P. M. G.'s certificate. ONE HAVING SEA EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. Applications should be sent before 29th instant.

Apply Box No 744 "Bombay Chronicle."

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 24.

The local cotton market was quietly steady with restricted business.

After the recent heavy buying and short covering there was some realising which checked further improvement.

At the opening September was quoted at Rs. 649 and advanced at Rs. 655 on moderate buying while July was quoted at Rs. 683.

This improvement induced increased liquidation and September contract was pressed down Rs. 10 at Rs. 645. The market steadied at this level and under renewed support rallied at 649.

Trading in July concluded at Rs. 675 while September was quiet and the market closed at 2 p.m. with September quoted at Rs. 647/8.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September contract is 708 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, July 24.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close
July	688	673	678/8
September	659	642	651/8

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, July 24

To-day being Saturday, the Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed. The market is anxiously awaiting declaration of dividend on Tata Steel shares. Nominally Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1607-8.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 24.

To-day being the last day of the current silver settlement, the Bullion market passed through narrow price movement.

Current forward silver delivery opened at Rs. 177 and improved at Rs. 177/4. New contract at Rs. 174/12 and declined at Rs. 174/4. This shows a difference of Rs. 3 for carryover. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 177/4.

There was scattered selling in gold. Forward gold opened at Rs. 112/8 and quietened at Rs. 112/4. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 112/9 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74/8.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	177	2	0
Next Settlement	174	2	0
Ready Gold	112	4	0
Forward Gold	111	15	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 24

With increased arrivals both Groundnuts and Linseed sections are keeping easy. Castorseeds managed to move up under speculative support. Castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 151 and advanced at Rs. 152 under bull support. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Kh ndesh quality	Rs. 32	12	0
Coromandel ready	32	8	0
Bold ready	31	14	0
June-July	33	8	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	28	12	0
September	151	12	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	27	4	0
September	27	13	0
OILS:—			
Groundnut ready	19	8	0
Groundnut July	19	2	0
Groundnut August	19	2	0
Groundnut September	19	2	0
Linseed Oil	16	9	0
Castorseed First Pressing	18	8	0
Castorseeds Commercial Quality	16	8	0

Latest Commercial

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 24.

New York Cotton Market is closed today.

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 24.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	174	10
Gold Forward	112	6
Sovereign	74	10
EXPECTATION:		
Cotton Jarila Sept.	646	0

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, July 24.

Wheat 23/8 to 22, Gram 13/8, Barley 12/12, Bejhar 12, Maize 11, Bajra 12, Puwar 14, Guwar 13, Peas 13, Arhar 12/10, Urd 20, Moong 19, Masoor 14/8.

Stocks Wheat 7, Gram 6, Barley 162, Peas 28, Arhar 17, Maize 17, Khatties Gur Ready 13/12, Shakkar 14, Forward Fagan 10/11/0. Opened 10/10/6, Steady Yesterday Closed 10/11/3, Crystal 36, Khandasari 30 to 35, Sarson 25/8, Tarseed 21 to 18/8, Oil 70, Oilcake 7/8, Benola 12/8 to 14/8, Oats 9, Methi 14/8, Bardana Asuj 103, October 113, Very steady Silver Forward 166/10. Opened 166/8, Yesterday Closed 166/6. Quiet. Gold Forward 110/14 Opened 110/14, Yesterday Closed 110/12.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN MARWARI VIDYALAYA

Managing Committee's Statement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Managing Committee of the Marwari Vidyalaya High School wish to state the following facts before the public against the misrepresentation by certain local papers printing certain false statements alleged to have been made by our secretary:

It was unanimously decided by the Managing Committee that Hindi be introduced as the medium of instruction in Std. IV from the next academic year. However, certain foreign interested parties having personal prejudice against the School Authorities resorted to demonstrations with the help of students, girls and boys of other schools. As a matter of fact there are no girls studying in the Secondary department of our institution. Even the boys alleged to be carrying on the so-called hunger-strike are not our school students. Still in view of the increasing mischievous propaganda and activities, an urgent meeting of the Managing Committee was held on 16-7-48 at which the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Marwari Vidyalaya held today decides that a written consent of the guardians of the boys of Std. IV regarding Hindi as medium of instruction be obtained. If 75% or more of the guardians are in favour of Hindi as medium it should be started for all subjects for those boys this year in Std. IV and for the remaining the medium will be English as usual."

According to the above resolution the questionnaires have been already sent to the parents and their answers are eagerly awaited. On receipt of the same the necessary action will be immediately taken.

STUDENTS' STRIKE TO CONTINUE

Attempts At Settlement Fail: Noisy Scenes On Saturday

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Noisy and rowdy scenes were again witnessed this morning at the Marwari Vidyalaya Girgaum when some of the loyal students entering the School were obstructed by the striking students After some minor scuffles, the noisy demonstration quietened down

The Principal of the Vidyalaya told a reporter of this paper that the authorities had decided to close the School for three days-Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. He said that this decision was taken because some of the students of the school were obstructed and assaulted by the strikers today

Mr. S L. Silam General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr Varma Acting Editor of 'Vishvamitra' a Bombay Hindi daily and Mr. Shrinivas Bagadka President of the Committee of the Vidyalaya conferred in the morning but so far no settlement was reported to have been reached Mr. Bagdka and other members of the Committee paid a visit to the School and studied the strike situation

Dhanraj Singh a student on hunger strike who was removed to hospital yesterday, was discharged from the hospital as he refused to give up the fast.

In the afternoon Mr. B. L. Gupta, Editor of the "Vishwamitra", and Mr. R. Panday, a member of the Corporation tried to bring about a settlement The students were however adamant, and refused to budge from the stand they had taken

The strike still continues.

New Indian Christian M L.A For Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Daniel Shantwan Suryavanshi has been declared to be elected as a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Poona-cum-Ahmednagar Indian Christian constituency in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. B. B. Chakranarayan.

Serious Cloth Situation In East Punjab

AMBALA, July 24 (A. P. I.): Choudhri Kirshan Gopal Dutt, Finance and Industries Minister, in a press interview said that the cloth situation in the Province was very serious. Choudhri was passing through Ambala after attending the Textile Conference at Delhi..

'Next World War Would Be For Middle East Oil'

STRATEGY BEHIND BRITISH MOVE TO RE-ORGANISE LAND FORCE

LONDON, July 24, (Reuter): The reorganisation of Britain's most important army command the Middle East land forces announced by the war office is believed to be founded on the recognition that any new war would be fought first for the Middle East's oil. Possession of this—half the world's reserves—would be a trump card.

Britain's strategy would be to fight in the North around Suez, with supplies and reinforcements flowing from the huge base no being organised at Mackinnon road on the Keny railway 70 miles from Mombassa Hence the war office"s disclosure of a Commander-in-Chief with a small headquarters (at Fayidin the Suez Canal Zone) indicating strategy and wider aspects of administrative planning to two subordinate commands The Egypt and mediterranean Command" will comprise the whole of the Mediterranean area and bordering countries including Malta, Greece and Cyprus and reaching to the Sudan. "East Africa Command" will take in British troops in Somalia the East and Central African colonies, and Mauritius.

SIGNIFICANCE OF AFRICA

Quite apart from Middle East oid, though it cannot be excluded from any consideration of strategy in any future war, the narrowing field of the British Empire gives Africa a new significance as a Commonwealth military base, situated between Britain and Ceylon, Malaya and Australia. When British troops were withdrawn from India, Pakistan and Burma and then from Palestine, it was obvious that this would have a profound effect in strategy The first great step is the construction of the large military installation at Mackinnon road which is primarily intended to take the great bulk of stores from the Middle East.

Houses Released From Requisition

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay writes:—

The Collector of Bombay has announced that in the case of requisitioned premises under requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, XVII of 1947 it is the policy of the Government to restore as far as possible the premises on release from requisition to the tenants or other legal occupants who had been ousted on account of requisitioning.

The persons evicted on account of such requisitioning should, therefore, immediately file their claims with the necessary proof for the restoration of their premises to them on release with the Collector of Bombay, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay, giving reference of the Requisition Order served on them.

TO THE ATTENTION OF LANDLORDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The work in connection with the administration of the Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948 in the Bombay Suburban District has been taken over by the Deputy Secretary Health and Local Government Department. 6A Cooperage Bombay Landlords in Bombay Suburban District are, therefore requested to send intimation of vacant premises as required under Section 6 of the Act to this officer, instead of to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District. Orders in this connection have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette Part I extra-ordinary dated July 15, 1948

REQUISITIONED PREMISES

The Collector of Bombay has announced that in the case of requisitioned premises under requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act XVII of 1947 it is the policy of the Government to restore as far as possible the premises on release from requisition to the tenants of other legal occupants who had been ousted on account of requisitioning.

The persons evicted on account of such requisitioning should, therefore, immediately file their claims with the necessary proof for the restoration of their premises to them on release with the Collector of Bombay Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay, giving reference of the Requisition Order served on them.

"WALLACE OR WAR"

CONVENTION HALL, Philadelphia, July 23 (Reuter): Charles P. Howard, 54-year old negro publisher, delivering the "keynote" address tonight at the opening of Mr. Henry Wallace's Third Party convention, declared the choice is Wallace or war".

He added that "what is at stake is the very survival of civilisation".

In obvious reference to Russo-American difficulties he added:"

'Our crisis can be solved only at the conference table and never on the battle field" "the White House has said that it is tired of talking over differences and I say that we are tired of dying over them. "The diplomats of the carbon copy parties have proved that they are not interested in seeking peace. "And that is why we of the new party say that the choice is Wallace or War".

He said the new party offered: (1) "Restoration of price control and a rollback from dollar butter and 25 cent milk".

(2). We say that those who perpetuate "Jim Crow" (racial segregation) are criminals and we propose to fight them with everything we have.

(3.) An immediate emergency housing programme to build eight million homes for veterans and working people.

(4.) A national health insurance programme.

(5.) A one nundred dollar a month minimum old age pension.

(6.) The raising of the minimum legal wage to one dollar an hour.

(7.) Repeal of the Taft Hartley Act (restricting powers of organised labour).

(8.) Repeal of the draft and compulsory military training.

Trafficking In Chinese Girls

SINGAPORE, July 24 (Reuter): Girls bought in China for the equivalent of ten Malayan dollars are being sold in Singapore for anything up to 1,000 dollars, according to a Social Welfare Department report. The traffic was not confined to girls intended for prostitution but also included those intended to be "child slaves". The demand for these had been stimulated by the much higher wages which must now be paid for domestic workers.

The adoption of these girls was also very common. Some girls were bought by prostitutes "as a kind of insurance policy calculated to mature and provide an income when the policy holder herself is declining."

Girls bought for this purpose were known locally as "walking sticks."

"It is illogical to condemn the parents in China for selling their daughters. The alternative may well be death by starvation". the report added.

Administration Of Assam Hill Tracts

CALCUTTA, July 24 (U.P.I.): It is learnt that the Government of Assam have decided to divide the north East Frontier tracts into two Units of Administration, namely, Abor hills districts and Mishmis Hills districts, under the North East Frontier Tracts (Administration) Regulations 1948, for administrative facilities.

All laws for the time being in force in the Sadiya Frontier tract will apply to the two units of administration and the regulation wil come into force as soon as the announcement of H.E. The Governor of Assam in this respect is published in the official gazette.

Burmese Foreign Minister For London

RANGOON, July 24, (Reuter): The Burmese Foreign Minister, U. Tin Tut, left for London by air today. He will also visit the Hague, Paris and Washington, it was stated. The reason for his trip was not announced

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

RAMPUR, July 24 (API): The Raza and Buland sugar factories Rampur State, have contributed Rs. 50,000 each towards the Gandhi Memorial Fund of the State

RELIEF GRAIN SHOPS TO BE OPENED IN PROVINCES

Government's Plan To Check Increase In Food Prices

NEW DELHI, July 24 (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided that there will be no change in their present food policy. This decision, was taken at an informal conference which the Food Minister, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, held with the Premiers of the Provinces.

To meet the situation which has arisen in certain Provinces as a result of high prices of grain the principle of opening relief grain shops on the lines followed by Bombay and Madras was accepted

The Central Food Ministry has increated the total grain allocations to deficit areas by 400,000 tons. This has been made possible because of the greatly improved import position.

Detaisl regarding the implementation of the decisions reached at the Conference were worked out today at a meeting held under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. L. Gupta, Director-General, Food, of food officials from West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Jodhpur Madhya Bharat, East Punjab and the United Provinces

CURRENT YEAR'S IMPORT

India is expected to import 2.8 million tons of food grains in the current year as against 2.3 million tons in 1947 and 2.1 million tons in 1946. Import from abroad in 1945 and 1944 did not amount to more than 800 to one million tons

Since August 15, 1947 the imports of rice from Pakistan amounted to fifty to sixty thousand tons in exchange for other food grains from India. There were no absolute imports of food grains from Pakistan.

The estimated loss in foodgrains in India due to the failure of the monsoons in South and North India in 1946 was four million tons. In 1947 two million tons of wheat were lost due to rust In 1947-48 Madras alone lost one milion tons of rice and millet.

INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE MEETING

NEW DELHI, July 24 (A.P.I.): The Indian Central Jute Committee will meet in Calcutta from July 26 to consider the steps so far taken to increase production of jute in India and suggest measures neceessary for the purpose in the light of experience gained during the past few months.

The plenary Session of the Committee which was to be held on July 29 has been postponed to July 30 due to the inability of Sir Datar Singh, Chairman to be present in Calcutta before the latter date.

INDIA AND NORWAY TO EXCHANGE ENVOYS

The Government of India and the Government of Norway have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at Legation level. They are confident that the friendly relations already existing between them will thereby be further strengthened to the mutual benefit of both the countries.

Rly. Passengers R. C. Meeting Postponed

BOMBAY, July 23. (U.P.I.): The meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-india Railway Passengers' Conference which was to be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 5-0 p.m. on Saturday July 24, has been postponed. The next date will be fixed later.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

COMPOSITE STADIUM. MINISTRY'S DICTUM. ONE MONTH'S LIMIT. LUKEWARM ATTITUDE. ELIMINATION OF COMMUNALISM. AN IDLE DREAM. QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH. COORDINATION. REALISTIC APPROACH. LONG LEAVE POSSIBLE.

For a long time talks for building a composite stadium at the Lloyds Recreation ground has been going on. The B.P.O.A. went to the length of preparing a blue-print for it and having it approved by various sporting bodies of Bombay who are in need of a play-ground. This was placed before the Government of Bombay who in their turn, convened a representative gathering not only of the associations concerned with the construction of the above mentioned stadium but also of the leading Gymkhanas and others. This was as far back as February last.

MINISTRY'S DICTUM

At that meeting Ministers Morarji Desai and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder placed two important points for the consideration of all. The first was the elimination of communalism and racials exclusiveness from the field of sport. They insisted that these Gymkhanas should open their doors to the members of all communities irrespective of their caste, cred, colour or race. On their failure to do so Sri Morarji hinted, the Government may have to take steps to re-acquire the grounds allotted to these institutions and give them over to cosmopolitan or non-communal bodies.

ONE MONTH'S LIMIT

The second point was that the associations asking for playgrounds should settle between themselves how best they could accommodate themselves either in a composite stadium at the Reclamation or on two plots situated at the Cooperage and the Cross Maidan, Dhobi Talao. The Government gave the applicants one month's time to submit their scheme.

A meeting of these representatives was held within a few days and two Sub-Committees were appinted to consider the question of stadium or allottment of the two grounds in all their bearings.

LUKEWARM ATTITUDE

Five solid months have passed since then, but nothing tangible seems to have been done so far. I am told the Gymkhanas are not going to do anything in the matter of removing the communal or racial bar from their midst. Mahatma Gandhi may have lost his life on the altar of religious fanaticism. But that is no reason why they should lose their individuality!

The terms of their Trust Deeds are said to be the impediments in their way. They will have to approach the Hilgh Court for changing these conditions. These things take time. The twentieth century may be over by the time the necessary alterations are made!

ELIMINATON OF COMMUNALISM

I do not know how long our Ministers will hold their patience. But I think it is time they sent an urgent reminder to these institutions. Otherwise these Rip Van Winkles are bound to go to sleep for an indefinite period. I do not see any reason why these Gymkhanas should be afraid of an invasion by undesirable elements on their midst. They will have absolute right to choose their members. They may elect only those whom they know and like. and keep out those whom they do not want. It would be better if at the start, they elect only a limited number of members from other communities than their own by special invitation. That will serve the purpose well.

AN IDLE DREAM

Now about the Composite Stadium. From a talk I recently had with A. S. de Mello, President of the B.P.O.A., I gathered that there was no earthly possibility of building another stadium in our city. The cost will be fabulous—anything between 40 and 80 lakhs of rupees. Where is the money to come from? With depression on the one hand and sky-rocketting prices on the other starring us in the face, it is an idle dream to think in such terms.

Besides the Government is not likely to give away a large slice of the Recreation ground—as much as 55,000 square yards—at a small change, even if they agree to part with it at all. Then who is going to shoulder the heavy responsibility of paying the rent or interest to the Government annually?

QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH

The WIFA and the BPHA realised from the very beginning of that the scheme was impracticable. But they did not want to throw a wet blanket on the enthusiasm of its sponsors. So they wailed for a pretty long time in expectation of a final decision. It seems to be as far away as it was five months ago.

The hockey and football associations could not however, wait indefinitely, especially in view of their heavy losses in putting up stands every season and maintaining their grounds separately. The other bodies have nothing to lose in these respects. They can afford to wait till eternity to gain their objects.

CO-ORDINATION

An understanding has now been reached between the BPHA and the WIFA to share the Cooperage ground for a period of six months each during the year. It may be interesting to note that Sorab Bhoot, who practically dominates the BPOA approved of this before he left for England for the Olympic Games.

Now it rests with the other, claimants for a play ground to join together and prepare a plan for their own purposes. A few days ago when I along with 'Geri' Berry and 'Kana' Rao, saw Dr. Gilder in connection with the Cooperage, he told us that the Cross Maidan ground was already to the Home Guards and unless we, the sporting bodies, hurried up, we may not have any ground left for allotment to us.

REALISTIC APPROACH

A meeting will, therefore, be called at the Cooperage shortly to settle this ticklish question once for all. There is no question of the WIFA and the BPHA trying to throw other sister associations to the wolves. The ground is there for everybody's use if we approach it in a reasonable and practical frame of mind. I am sure the government will accede to any reasonable request jointly put forward by all those interested in the promotion of sport in our city. But if we put up something fantastic before them we can hardly expect them to approve of it. So let them all put their heads together and bring forth a joint scheme which will receive immediate sanction at the hands of the government.

LONG LEASE POSSIBLE

We were given to understand by Dr. Gilder that he would not mind giving a ten years lease—in the first instance—of both the grounds, so that the Associations may put up semi-permanent stands like those at the Cooperage. Surely we cannot expect anything better at this stage. It will serve their purpose well.

What is needed by all is some sort of stability. They must have a ground which they can maintain as best as they can. They must have stands which will not be required to be pulled down every now and then. And they must have office-rooms, dressing rooms and servants quarters, etc., at the ground so that they may conduct their tournaments in an efficient and convenient manner. If there are permitted by the government nobody will have any cause to grumble. An early approach is thefore imperative.

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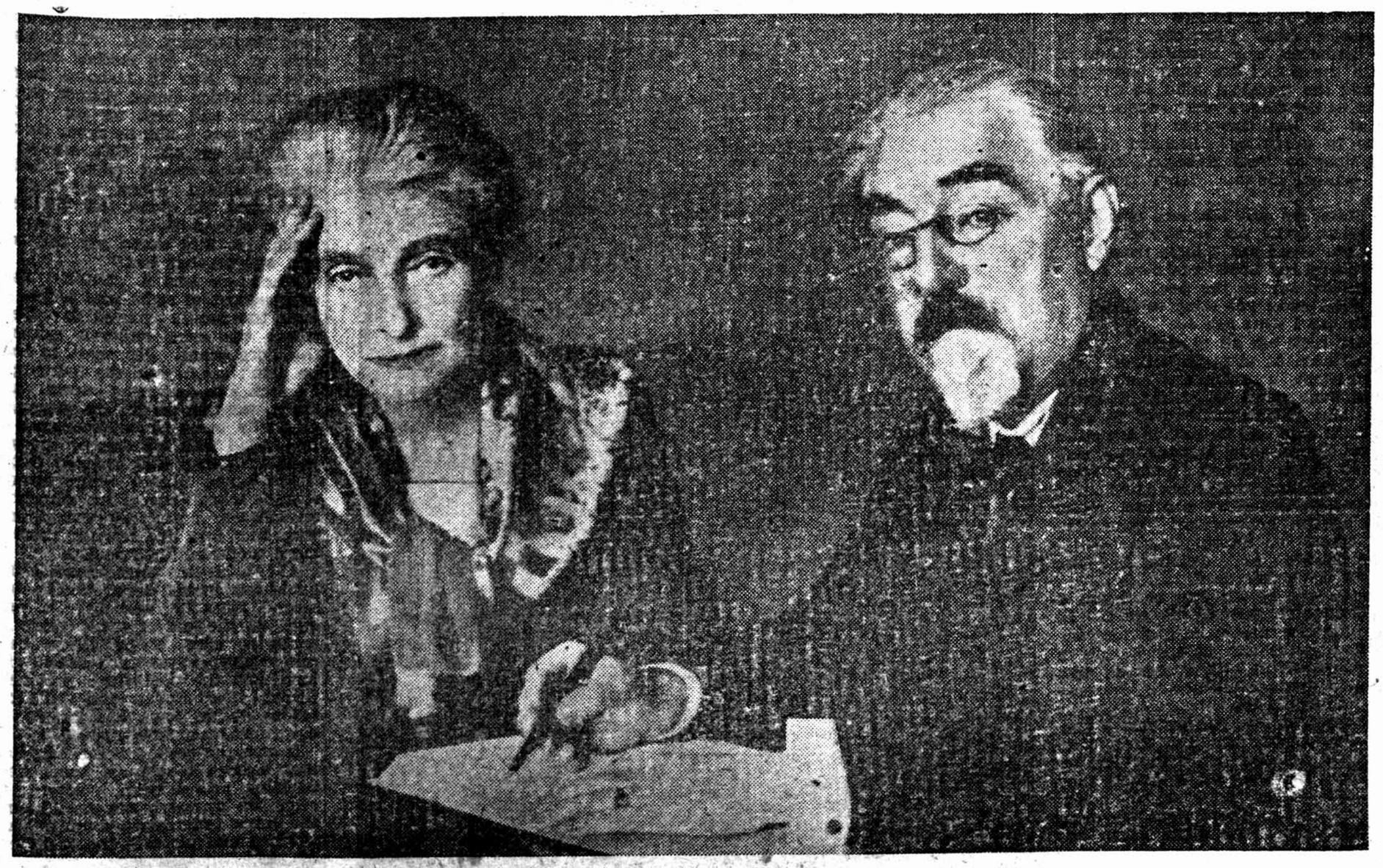


By Mary Agnes Hamilton

Partnership Of Sydney And Beatrice Webb

More than twenty years ago, Beatrice Webb published the first part of her autobiography. "My Apprenticeship" was at once hailed us, in its line a masterpiece, both for its delineation of a character and its picture of a period. Now, in "Our Partnership" (Longmans, 25s.), consisting, like the earlier book, of sections from her Diary united by narrative passages, she has done a more difficult thing. The picture of a period—1892 to 1911—is as brilliant as before: now, however, it is used as background, not for one portrait—that of the author—but for two: herself and "The Other One." With consummate skill, the two, while as individuals perfectly distinct, are yet, for narrative and in action, thoroughly intertwined: indeed, the design which governs and shapes the whole exists in their inseparability.

This detailed and continuous representation of a "marriage of true minds", displayed in common action over a considerable span of time, is something unique in literature. There is no really comparable case, with the possible exception of the Robert Brownings, whose letters have, hitherto, stood out, lonely, in their rendering of creative marital happiness. Certainly the novelists have, on the whole, shield away, possibly because the sheer difficulty of the task appalled them. Either they drop the curtain on the wedding bells or, if they are contemporary practitioners, devote themselves to clever description of subsequent disillusionment, frustration and division. They would seem to accept the strange nonsense to which Tolstoy commits himself in the first pages of "Anna Karenina," where he states that happy marriages are all alike: there is nothing to say about them

Tragic Fallacy

Great novelist as he was, he here slumped into the trite, and tragic, fallacy of assuming that happiness is something that just "happens", irrespective of the characters of the persons concerned. No doubt this view had a good deal to do with his own character, and the experiences that character created. With writers of less potent endowment, the evasion is probably to be referred simply to the extreme difficulty of convincingly presenting the delicate and subtle stages through which two persons adjust themselves to a genuinely shared existence. Happiness, like godness, is, in fact, harder to delineate than misery or wickedness

Anyhow, what Tolstoy dismissed as dull and featureless Beatrice Webb makes fascinating and completely distinct. In her pages each of the partners lives, individual and vivid. If Beatrice is more vivid than Sidney, the reason is not merely that the Diary is hers, not his: she was a vivid person. he was not "His very sleep is dreamless, she records: hers was not: she woke in the small hours and wrote. Yet his influence and his personality penetrate and permeate the whole book. Beatrice not only believed that he had in many respects a character superior to hers: she makes us believe it. And no one who learns to know the partners through these pages can entertain the smallest doubt that, for themselves, as for all who knew them • personally, they existed, from 1892 when they married not as two separate "I's but as one "We." Or that, in that fact, they had secure possession of a talisman. They were happy, in and through being together.

During their lifetime people used sometimes to smile when, at 41 Grosvenor Road, cr. later, at Passfield Corner, one or the other would say: "Our thought is ..." The puzzle of how they wrote their books, and who did what, in them, teased many ingenious minds: parts were assigned, cleverly, but, as we now know, wrongly to one or the other. It was apt to be assumed that in the relationship of two such inveterately public characters—had they not had Pro Bono Publico inscribe in their wedding rings?—sentiment, in the ordinary sense, played little part. If that notion survived "'My Aprenticeship," it cannot survive "Our Partnership" Too keen a visual sense may at times provoke a not unkindly smile, as at the image of Beatrice sitting on Sidney's knee: the reality of affection reproves the smile.

The Other One

That Sidney should have fallen for Beatrice—handsome, brilliant both socialy and intellectually, ardently interested in his ideas and wonderful to talk with—was natural enough. What however, so her friends, asked at the time, did she see in him? The introductory chapter on "The Other One" gives the final and beautiful answer: beautiful in its candour, its justice and its affection. Love was not blind in her case; it enabled her to see what was not visible to the careless eye, as well as what was That eye perceived that:

Regarded as a public personage, Sidney Webb has always been the delight of caricaturists With his big head, bulgy eyes, bushy moustaches and square-cut short beard (it is this latter feature that gained him the name of "Nannie" in the House of Commons), small but round body, tapering arms and legs and diminutive hands and feet, he lends himself to the cubist treatment of the ridiculous ....As a speaker, he is not prepossessing. He has a husky voice, made less articulate by a rapid delivery; at times, in his haste, he omits a syllable or clips his words. When he hesitates, either in talk or in public speaking, there are ugly intervening "ers" and "ums. His diction, though fluent and coherent, lacks style; he has none of the graces or tricks of the orator; when addressing a public audience, he is apt to be prosy and monotonous.

He is, in fact "not a public personage at all; he is a private citizen with public aims and expert knowledge," a 'behind-the-scenes man': brilliant in the committee work, but there best when dealing with his intellectual equals. "For it must be admitted ne has not always been able to suffer fools gladly: he has neither the patience nor the itch for power, needful for manipulating coarse characters and common minds by deception and flattery. I will not say he has courted unpopularity—he has been too unself-conscious for that—moreover, he would have thought it silly. If he has courted any state of being, it has been annonymity and inconspicuousness. But he has always had the courage of his opinions; and time after time he has 'used himself up' for a cause in which he has believed." Wholly free of complexes, with a natural gaiety of temper, "he has never claimed to be in the front rank; he does not push his way into the corner seat of a railway carriage—as I invariably do!—he watches the others seat themselves. and takes the place that is left"

Behind The Scenes

Until 1908, when Beatrice was appointed to the famous Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, Sidney, in the main, functioned publicly, she behind the scenes The output of those years was tremendous. They had spent their honeymoon studying Trade Unionism on the spot: their two massive books the 'History of Trade Unionism and Industrial Democracy.' established them as constructive sociological experts on the highest plane: the writing of their vast study of Local Government in England was constantly interrupted. since the task of "permeation," to which they were assiduously devited, took a vast amount of time.

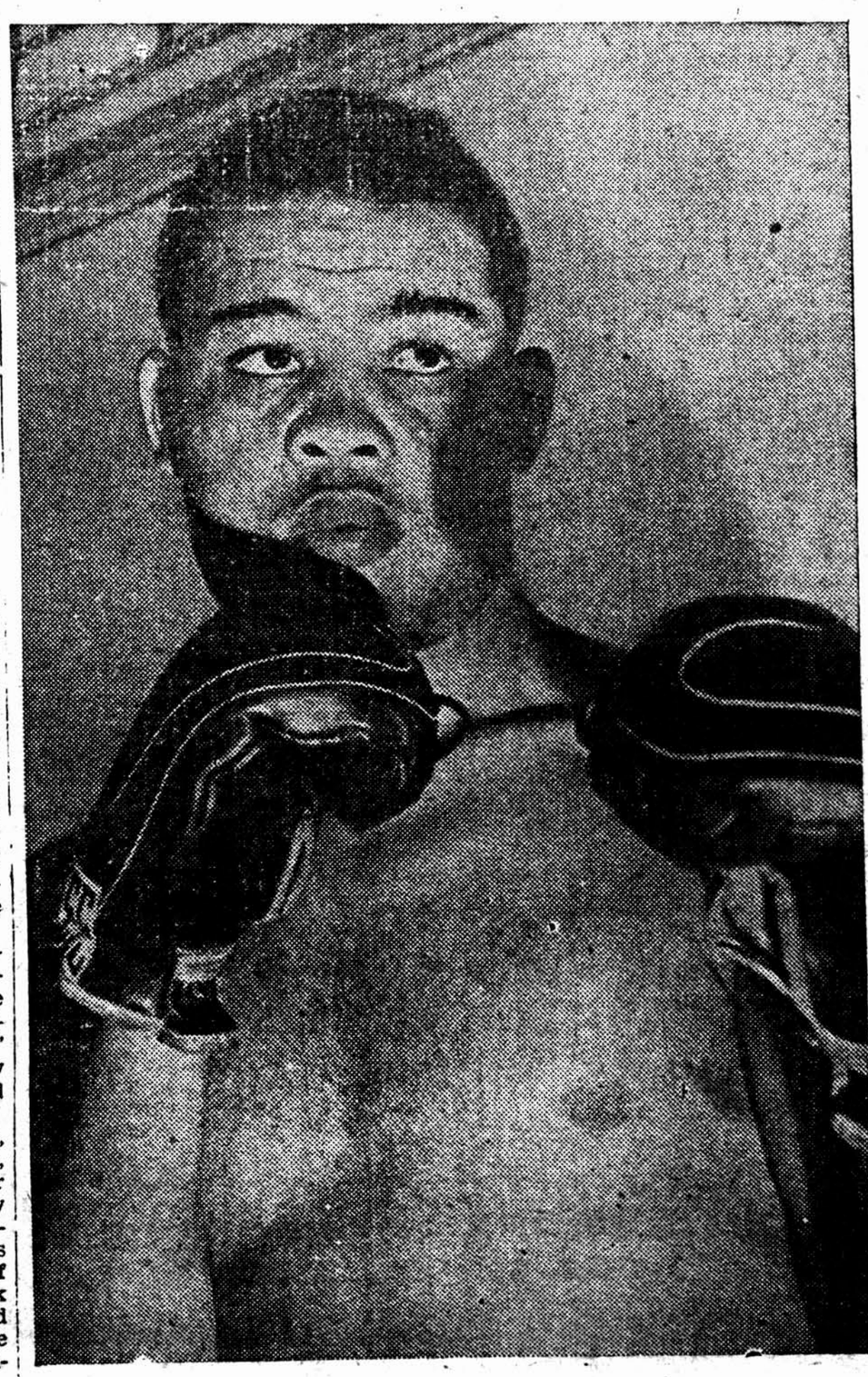
Sidney was busy giving shape to the London County Council, above all as an educational authority, and, in closest collaboration with his friend R. B. Haldane, getting London University into being; he was also the prime mover in the establishment of the London School of Economics, to which he devoted an immense amount of time and work. Together they "worked" the Education Act of 1902 in alliance with Arthur Balfour, whom both of them really liked the best of the politicals. "Fixing" the big noises of the Liberal and Conservative parties—they were quite impartial and used help wherever it was to be found—took a great deal of time. Beatrice groans over it, and the description of the endless dinners and week-ends is, despite the sharp-edged portraits of the Great which enlivens it, the only really tiresome part of the Diary.

In 1908, on the Poor Law Commission, she swung into the limelight with tremendous effect. Of her machinations, her plots, her " nobbling" first of this character and then of that, of her high unscrupulousness in a good cause, she makes no concealment, nor of the shock it was to the Webbs to find, when the Minority Report came out with a great campaign launched to promote it, that their social friends were not to be counted on for action In fact, "You cannot, at one and the same time, exercise behind-the-scenes influence over statesmen, civil servants and newspaper editors while you yourself engage in public propaganda of projects which these eminent ones may view with hostility or suspicion. Almost without realizing it, they had, themselves, exchanged the old role of the "unassuming expert" for the new one of agitator for a cause. They were then, to be compelled to seek allies, not among the older parties, but within the new Labour Party of which up to that date, as the Diary shows with startling clearness, they had taken but a frizid view

The political interest of these pages is obvious. But what will make them live is their human interest. In her Diary Beatrice sets down. with magnificent frankness, not only her impressions of other people, but her impressions of herself: her judgments on books, ideas, her own conduct, her attitude to life, her struggles to achieve a rational faith Self-conscious to a high degree, her partner brought to her help a great unself-consciousness and a faith that expressed itself in action. not in argument. Result. we have presented to us the fascinating picture of the transformation of a natural and unhappy egotist to a happy and ultimately even a serene partner

— John O London's Weekly."

The Joe Louis Myth



He Came Up Quickest And Stayed Longest

In the South a folklore, a Joe Louis myth, has sprung up. Joe Louis dolls are handled by children, barber-shop art portrays Louis as a Hero-Fighter: calendars carry idealized likeness of him; Negro troubadours wandering through the big cities of the South added Joe Louis ballads to their "lonesome blues' repertory. One of the favourites is a narrative blues in which the actual Joe Louis meets and defeats the mythical John Henry. Another ballad from a more sophisticated source (it was composed by Count Basie to words by Richard Wright and sung by Paul Robeson), out in the genuine John Henry tradition, runs:

Black eye peas ask corn bread,
What make you so strong?
Corn bread say I come from
Where Joe Louis was born.
Rabbit say to the bee,
What make you sting so deep?
He say I sting like Joe
An' rock 'em all to sleep.

The sense of identification of the Negro people with Louis is real. When Louis went down to defeat before Wily Mak Schmeling Negros in New York, Chicago and Detroit, in the cities of the South were plunged into protracted gloom. When Louis again met Schmeling and crushed him in 2 minutes 4 seconds of the first round (the briefest heavyweight championship contest on record) Negro celebrations marked by dancing in the streets lasted for days.

Louis, who by his own admission is a prizefighter because he can't be anything else, has an idea of his complicated status and of the stature of his responsibility. "If I ever do anything to disgrace my people", he once said, "I hope I die."

Pugilism in the Thirties had a rancid odor: racketeers and their gunmen had muscled in on the lucrative field and not skill but sawed-off shotguns determined who would "lay down' in what round. There were too many business angles, too many fixes, and too little talent.

Steered by his worldly managers, John Roxborough and Julian Black, whose right hands knew what their left hands were doing, and trained by a master-boxer, the late Jack Blackburn Louis grew into a murderous fighting-machine, earned for himself the by-names "Brown Bomber", "Dark Destroyer", "Alabama Assassin" and became the leaven that within three years lifted fighting out of its doldrums of disrepute.

The waning interest of disgusted fans revived. With Louis fighting, they felt no uneasiness that their man would go reeling round the ring from a blow that had missed by the length of Jimmy Durante's nose. They flocked into Jacobs' arena where Louis was showin and Jacobs was repaid by the first million-dollar gates since Jack Dempsey.

From the time man first conceived of fighting as a business there have been just seven million-dollar fights. Dempsey was the magnet in five (with Carpentier, Firpo, Sharkey and twice with Tunney); Louis in two (with Max Baer and with Schmeling in their second bout).

There is a measure of justice in Louis mass and box-office appeal. He came up quickest and stayed longest. In 1934, at 20, Louis made his big-time debut: three years later he was world champion (the most youthful on record). He has knocked out five world champions (Carnera, Sharkey, Braddock, Baer and Schmeling). He has defended his title twenty-five times, or more times than the preceding eight champions together. (Dempsey defences of his crown: six). He has held his title longer than any other heavyweight champion—fifteen years.

These accomplishments have grossed for Louis about three million dollars. In his second Schmeling bout he received dol. 350,000 for two and a half minutes in the ring. For his first professional fight, against Jack Kracken in Chicago, which lasted just about the same length of time, he was paid dol. 50.

Joseph Louis was the seventh of eight children born to Munn and Lily Barrow in a sharecropper's cabin near Montgomery, Ala. "That boy was born in 1914", his mother once said. "We were livin' in Alabama then. He weighed about eleven pounds when he was born and 'cept for an earache when he was a kid, he never been sick a day in his life. He's always been healthy and strong, 'cause I fed him plenty collard greens, fat back and corn pone. He didn't talk till he was 6. He always liked to sleep too much. It was worth my life to get him out of that bed."

When Joe was 2. Munn Barrow dropped out of sight, and a few years later the family moved to Detroit, where the older children worked in the Ford plant. Joe went to school; he didn't get beyond the fourth grade. He took jobs delivering papers, shining shoes, working on an ice wagon, and gradually came to be recognized as a handy lad with his fists by the young hoodlum gangs that roamed Detroit's Negro slums. Later, while attending a trade school, one of his schoolmates, an amateur boxer, put the gloves on with him and Joe learned there was more to fisticuffs than fists.

At 18, in his first amateur fight, Louis was floored seven times. In his second fight he won by a knock-out. At the end of two years (54 bouts, 50 wins, 43 by kayos) he became light-heavyweight amateur champion, and the pugilistic protege of Black, Roxborough and Blackburn (after whom Louis has named his daughter Jacqueline, now 3).

It was the second Schmeling match that seemed to change Louis from a duckling into a swan. After that, even the unsusceptible gentlemen of the press came away from interviews warmed and pleased; the Louis brand of unspoiled naturalness, attached as it was to a celebrity, was an intoxicating experience. He sprawled at the table like an overgrown puppy, read the comic strips, and fell asleep to snore with the sonority of a mechanized army on the road.

His earnings and fame secured for Louis a ranch, Poland China hogs, show horses, plaques, tributes and cheers wherever he appeared—but they did not affect his modesty. To a youthful autograph-seeker asking Louis to tell how he beat Schmeling, Louis replied, "Don't forget, boy, he beat me too." Nor did they affect his attitude toward his work. Old Blackburn once said it. "That boy nebber make the same mistake twice."

Louis went into the Army as a private in 1942. He toured the United States, European North African, Mediterranean and Italian theatres, travelling over 21,000 miles to put on ninety-six boxing exhibitions before 2,000,000 GI's.

He boxed before many wounded veterans and his visits to hospitals were officially described as of "definite recovery value and morale lift." When he received the Legion of Merit he was referred to as "a model soldier — an inspiration to soldiers everywhere." But when a movement was under foot to get a commission for him, Louis demurred. "If I were an officer," he said, "the boys wouldn't feel at ease with me, like they do now, slapping me on the back, shooting questions at me, and calling me Joe." —N Y TIMES.

Louis joined the army in 1942 as a private. After demobilisation the following were the bouts till he beat Jersey Joe Wallcott at the Yankee Stadium on June 26 last and decided to retire from the ring.

1946		
B. Conn	*K O*	*8*
T. Mauriello	*K O*	*1*
1947		
J. Walcott	*Pts.*	*15*
1948		
J. Walcott	*K O*	*11*

(Continued From Page 3)

the existing Government.

The vital issue before the Socialist Party, which is now a distinct political party outside the Congress, is: Will its opposition to the Congress serve the larger national interests or strengthen the national front against the forces of disruptionism and violence or will it weaken that front and benefit the latter.

No other honest answer is possible to this query than that it will only provide a welcome opportunity to the Communists and others to make the waters of Indian politics further troubled and to fish in them for political advantages to themselves. The Congress Party needs a corrective and it is of paramount importance, from standpoint of our democratic advancement, that the party should be prevented from a precipitate decline into the valley of totalitarianism of some kind. The much needed corrective can be provided by the Socialist Party, which can make its viewpoint unmistakably felt without being tramelled by the restraints of party discipline.

Urgency Of General Elections

The Congress Party on the other hand can facilitate the process of keeping criticism from exceeding the bounds of helpful constructiveness by one comprehensive measure, which is nothing else but a decision to expedite the finalisation of the new Indian Constitution and to hold general elections to the free Parliament of independent India under that constitution at the earliest possible date. By the completion of the Contsitution making process should proceed at the snail's pace it is doing is difficult to comprehend, particularly as it provides ground for unkind and even friendly critics to read some motives into the whole thing.

Is There An Alternative To The Nehru Government?

For example, it has been seriously suggested that the postponement of the date of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly has been decided upon to afford time for those who are anxious to see India continue as member of the British Commonwealth to strengthen their position and thereafter to stampede the Assembly into putting its imprimatur to a 'fait accompli'. To what extent these suspicions have a basis cannot be accurately divined; but in any case Pt. Nehru and other leaders of the Congress and of the national Government should take note of them and as far as possible endeavour to reassure public opinion that the delay in convoking the Constituent Assembly is dictated by imperative practical considerations.

What then is the answer to our original question in the light of the above analysis? It is this that there is or can be no alternative to the Nehru Government until the new Constitution is framed, from whatever point of view we look at it—economic rehabilitation political stability or practical considerations. Any party which can claim to be a potential, alternative Government, should have an organised parliamentary following.

The Socialist Party does not have it now, nor do the Communists have any such parliamentary standing nor the Hindu Mahasabhaites. The Socialists may gain greater and greater strength hereafter; but at present all that they should legitimately do is to recall that it is a national emergency through which the country is passing and that in a similar emergency in England, during the last war, the Socialist Party called a truce to party strife and joined hands with their political opponents, the Tory Party, and continued to work with it till the emergency had passed.

Government's Duty

At the same time the Nehru Government should do everything possible to garner and consolidate the support that public opinion accords to them by taking a strong and determined line with regard to the Hyderabad and Kashmir questions, by adopting the most drastic measures necessary to eradicate corruption, nepotism, communalism and sectionalism and by undertaking vigorous measures to bring down the incidence of the high cost of living on the poorer and the middle classes.

Above all else, the new Constitution should be brought into being and placed before the country for its verdict within the shortest practicable time. The manner in which some of the provincial Governments, wearing the Congress label are mismanaging their responsibilities also calls for an effective check and ruthless purge should follow wherever such mismanagement and mishandling of affairs is proved.

Taxation Policy

Justice in Taxation in India: by D.T. Lakdawala. Pp. 312. The Popular Book Depot Bombay 7. Rs. 12-8.

This publication, which is one of the studies in Indian Economics that are published under the auspices if the School of Economics of the Bombay University deals with almost all the important aspects of taxation. The introductory part consists of a general discussion of justice in taxation and incidence. The latest literature on both these important aspects of taxation theory is ably reviewed. Part II deals with the justice element in various individual taxes with special reference to India. Income tax, death duties, taxation of business, of land, of goods and services and of transactions are discussed in separate chapters.

The treatment is both historical and analytical. For the student as well as for the practical financier by far the most important part is the last, in which with the help of about 700 family budgets obtained for rural as well as urban areas in Gujerat an attempt has been made to estimate the burden of direct and indirect taxes on the several groups. This is a study in methodology and will repay careful perusal. A more extensive and systematic study along these lines will prepare the ground for a just and progressive system of public finance in India. The standard set by earlier publications of the School is well maintained by Dr. Lakdawala's book.

D. G. K.

"VISALA KERALAM" — Malayalam quarterly — Published by the Bombay Keraliya Samaj, 81 Hindu Colony Road, No. 2, Dadar, Bombay. Price As. 12 per copy

There is a very good budget of articles in this issue of "Visala Keralam". Politics, history, reminiscences, poetry, drama, — all have their proper place and the result is a most enjoyable miscellany. The humourous pictures are quite good, as also the two drawings depicting Gandhiji. There is one instalment of Mr. K. P. S. Menon's account of his journey to China. A word of special appreciation is due to the editors about the short stories and dramatic pieces including in the issue.

"KHEDUT POTHI"—By Vithaldas M. Kothari and Nagindas J. Sheth—Published by the Gujarat Vidyapitha, Ahmedabad Price Rs. 2-4-0 (1948).

Everything that an agriculturist requires to know is given here in great detail and with the knowledge of a true student. Soil, cattle, medical treatment, water, seed, fruit, seasons, co-operation, laws, payment of rent, land tenures, in short, information about everything is here; if only the agriculturist could read and benefit by it. However, one who has devoted his life and service to the uplift of the village and the villager, will do well to study and digest the contents of this really useful "potha" (book). He will profit by it, surely.

"K"

A Journal For United Asia

UNITED ASIA: International Journal of Asian affairs, Special Inaugural number, edited by G. S. Pohekar and U R. Rao and published by Inter-Asian Publishing House, 21 Noble Chambers. Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Rs. 5. Annual Subscription Rs. 20.

The appearance of UNITED ASIA in the wake of the historic Inter-Asian Relations Conference which demonstrated in an unmistakable manner the fundamental unitv of Asian Peoples, is both opportune and significant. The minds of accredited representatives and spokesmen of Asian countries are today steadily moving towards close economic, cultural and even political co-operation ispired by a consciousness of Asian unity. At a time when the West is again dangerously toying with the idea of War, rendered catastrophic by the prospective use of atom bombs it is for Asia, the East, to pool together the spiritual resources of her renascent nations and offer an alternative.

Prof. Catlin in a brilliant article "ASIA AND THE WORLD" points to the sole route between the clashing opposites of violent fascism and violent bolshevism. "The rising of Asia can mean peace instead of Europe's contests of power; can mean the gospel of ahimsa and of the Christ of the Indian Road, the gospel of charity reshaping justice; the gospel of deliberate re-education of man by psychological and religious wisdom in the paths of co-operation and peace." Harold Isaacs whose book "NO PEACE FOR ASIA" created a sensation, makes a strong case for Asian Nationalism, built up on Asian unity, to rise above itself, 'transform itself into something new, something growing instead of something dying'. There is in the first number a veritable array of thought provoking and stimulating articles. Among the contributors may be mentioned Prof. A. V. Pope ("Cultural Co-operation between India and America"), U. Win ("Burma: The Western Outpost of the Far East"), George Roerich ("Nicholas Roerich"), Cheng Tien-Hsi ("The Chinese Way of Life") apart from a number of leading Indian authors and publicists.

An entire section is devoted to Mahatma Gandhi the 'spirit of Asia'. His 'Message of Asia' exhortation to the Inter-Asian Relations Conference is quite properly highlighted. Dr. Krishnalal Shridarani, U. R. Rao and Dr. Hafiz Syed write on different aspects of Gandhij's personality, life and work. Tagore's magnificent lead to Asia finds adequate expression in G. S. Pohekar's article TAGORE AND ASIA. Articles on cultural social and economic aspects of Asian affairs by eminent writers round up this impressive inaugural number.

The idea of UNITED ASIA appears to have received the warm and enthusiastic moral support of Pandit Nehru Lin Yutang, Pearl Buck, the representatives of most Asian countries and a large number of International Institutes and organisations, including the Asian Relations Oranisation. As a spokesman of the Asian peoples, UNITED ASIA deserves the congratulations and the co-operation of all people of goodwill in this country and other countries of Asia.

Gujerati Books

1..."SANSAR ANE DHARM. 2. "SAMOOLI KRANTI" Both books by Kishorilal G. Mashruvala, published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad.

Price: (1) Rs. 2|- and (2) Rs. 1|8|- (1948).

The first book is a collection of Mr. Mashruvala's contributions at various times—some of them, about 23, are reprints on "serious subjects," which forms the title of the book. The whole subject is divided into four parts. (1). Samsar. (2) God-head. (3) Religion and (4) the contribution of Revered Nath-ji on the Sadhya of philosophy, the bhavana of Ishwar (God) and the ultimate decision on what should be one's object in life. Pandit Sukhlalji has contributed an excellent introduction, harmonising the difficult topics of Dharm (duty), karm (action), (Mukti) (Redemtion), and Humanity It is a most thoughtful work.

The second book, "Complete Revolution" was completed by the writer on the fatal day of Gandhiji's assassination. It sets out in four sections, his views on religions, wordly, social, economic, political and educational matters and he comes to the conclusion that eastern and western culture, Hindu and Muslim culture, are really not distinc cultures. He believes that so far as Humanity is concerned, there are two cultures only—"Bhadra and Sant" cultures, and the world is full of the representatives of both. If the world listens to the advice of the latter universal happiness is sure to be secured.

"PREM PANTH" by Desai Valji Govindji—Published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad, Price Rs. 0-4-0 (1948).

The scheme is to publish Gandhiji's life as told by him in very simple language in three parts, with illustrations, at a very cheap price. The title means "The Path of Love"—which Gandhiji's life was. This is the second part, the first is still to come. It covers the period between his birth and departure for South Africa for the first time. The incident are very well arranged.

"HIND BRITAIN NO NANAN VYAVAHAR"—Translated by Manibhai B. Desai,—Published by the Navajivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad—Price Re. 0-10-0 (1947).

J. C. Kumarappa's English work, "Clive to Keynes" is translated by Mr. Manibhai in simple Gujerati. It was the late Dadabhai Noaroji who first drew public attention to the drain on India caused by British rule. That theme is worked out, with the help of additional materials by the author, and he shows us how a so-called "trustee" fattened at the expense of his "cisti que trust". It is a most interesting account of the administration of India under British rule, viewed economically, and shows how the country and its resources were "drained".

"K".

Agrarian History

Agrarian Reforms in Western Countri-..es—Publication of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 122 Publishers: Vora and Co. Bombay 2. Price Rs. 3.

In view of the great importance of improving the productive of our agriculture the Society of Agricultural Economists in India, led by the President Shri Manilal Nanavaty, felt that it would be an advantage to survey recent agrarian reforms in other parts of the world. The monograph under review contains much useful material bearing on land settlement, agrarian reform and agrarian collectivism respectively for the three European regions, Western Eastern and Russian proper.

In a concluding chapter some broad generalizations calculated to aid the agricultural planner in India have been attempted. Superiority of the peasant farm over largescale farming is, we are told, widely accepted. Subject to the conditions that the peasant's holding is an economic unit and that he has the means of efficient cultivation this is plausible, in any case it would suit our inherited ideas on the subject. While in a few cases this end can be achieved by breaking up large estates, in a large majority of cases the more difficult process of consolidating will have to be gone through.

The authors are also keen to recognize that peasant estates can be tolerated on the condition that they are self-cultivated and that they conform to other requirements of efficient agriculture. On the question whether a political revolution by itself constitutes a favourable condition for agrarian reform an emphatic answer is hardly possible. If a social and Cultural transformation heading towards purposeful progress accompanies political emancipation its influence may indeed amount to the chief motive force behind an all-sided revolution. But if political emancipation is accompanied by suppression of individual freedom and by outmoded social and cultural ideas little by way of economic progress can be expected. Let us hope that publications like this will give to current thought that realism and that progressiveness which we so badly need.

D.G.K.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena, a Member of the Governing Council of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, has been appointed State Minister of the Central Government for Relief and Rehabilitation of the Refugees throughout India. Shri Mohanlal joined the Balkan-ji-Bari about seven years back and ever since has been taking great interest in its work and activities. It is through his efforts that the U. P. Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari came into existence. A very sincere and unassuming gentleman, he has tried to help the Children's Cause as much as possible. We take this opportunity to congratulate him on this appointment and are sure that in his hands Refugee work is quite safe. He visited Bombay recently, and Dada gave him the following suggestions for the relief of the Refugee children.

In the Refugee Camps, the parents and guardians go about looking for their jobs or residential quarters. The women folk keep busy with their home work or just go on worrying over their fate. The children are seen loitering about, in torn clothes and even naked. Arrangements should be made for keeping them busy, and probably Balkan-ji-Bari would be a very good idea for the purpose. I think if this suggestion is made to the Refugee Camp Officers, they will be able to manage it properly.

I do not know how far it is practicable to have a separate Refugee Children's Home, just like the Student's Boarding Houses where arrangements not only for their lodging and board but also for their education may be made. If this is not possible, at least some proper arrangement for their education should be made immediately, right from pre-primary to middle secondary stage.

There must already be some arrangement for distribution of milk amongst children. There may also be some arrangement in hospitals in the camp or elsewhere to look after the health of children. Probably it will be better if some doctors specialised in Children's diseases are engaged in the hospitals to look after the children's health particularly.

Wherever possible and necessary, arrangements must be made for the distribution of clothes to children in case where it is not possible for their parents and guardians to give them proper clothing. It may be taken for granted that the children are being fed properly.

Above all, the children must feel that they are "at home" and not feel like vagabonds or even strangers. For this purpose, arrangements must be made for their amusement and entertainment. Some games, stories, songs, handicrafts and such other things, including apppropriate cinema shows and dramatic performances, will go a long way to help in creating that kind of atmosphere and environment. If an appeal is issued to the social workers, specially to students, teachers and professors, perhaps they would give a little time to do this service in the camps.

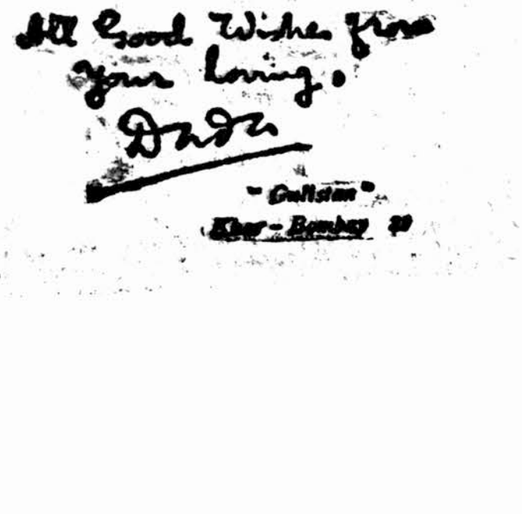
Shri B G. Kher, our President, helping in the work on the occasion of Balkan-ji-Bari Camp.

Probably the test thing would be to appoint a small committee of some chosen persons, educationists and psychologists and those who have been working for the children's cause, to consider this question in its proper aspect, and to decide upon the ways and means of putting these suggestions into practice, and to consider about further improvements. It is hoped they will have Shri Mohanlal Saksena's sympathetic attention.

* * *

Shri B. G. Kher, during his recent trip to Delhi, visited two Units of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Shri O. P. Goel was given a hearty send off by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari on his proceeding to England. Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari had a Cinema show and an outing to the Mahim Sea Beach.

Everybody is most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Cheerio!



Let us talk it over—

I have never been caste-conscious; neither of my own or that of my friends and acquaintances. And yet on more than one occasion during the past few days I was made to feel that it was almost a sin to be a high caste Brahmin! It happened so unexpectedly and without any provocation on my part.

I was rather early at the doctor's to avoid a drenching on the way from home. As usual I was settling down to half an hour's reading. But before I had finished a couple of pages an elderly lady deposited herself in the seat next to me. I could feel her reconnoitring gaze pass over my person. However, not finding anything say, like bangles or a ring or a necklace to comment upon by way of an introduction she straightway asked me what my trouble was, for how many days I was suffering and if the doctor's treatment gave any relief etc. etc. Then she told me at least half a dozen home remedies for cough, cold, headache and even dysentery!

Seeing the desired effect on me (of making me more communicative) she began to pump out personal information about myself: as to where I stayed, how far educated, if I was working somewhere and so on. Then she asked my surname and made a face as if she was bitten by something! "So you are a Brahmin? I never thought so. You don't look like one. But of course, all Brahmins are not bad even so as the Mussalmans who aren't all a bad lot. In fact we have a Mussalman friend who occasionally writes to me and whenever he comes to us in Bombay he makes it a point to sit for dinner in dhoti". I heard the story in perfect silence and only wondered if that well-meaning lady hadn't a single Brahmin friend.

* * *

Another memorable incident occurred at a wedding party. It was an inter-caste match and most of the invitees knew the opposition and bitterness faced by the young girl and the boy. Of course nobody was foolish enough to talk about it at that moment. The so-called cultured and educated guests freely expressed their opinion on the desirability of such marriages. So, when one of the enlightened tribe asked me whether I too belonged to a particular caste, I felt so disgusted that I cut short my conversation with her. She had given me sufficient cause for annoyance before this blatant inquiry by asking me whether I stayed at Parel or Girgaum, if it was a chawl or a flat and the amount of rent I paid. However, that had only amused me because she had simultaneously told me of her car and a flat at Marine Drive.

But now when I come to think of these incidents, I realise it is now the turn of the non-Brahmins to be caste-conscious. All these years it was the Brahmin community, the twice-born, who looked down upon the others. I remember the early school days and the way the non-Brahmin girls in our group were treated in our homes. As for my own house there was no question of caste or even creed. I don't know if that was because my father was a doctor or if it was due to the absence of women folk in the house. For, twenty years ago, it was permissible for the men to eat or drink in a Maratha family while the women were supposed to preserve the sancitity of Bhahminism (and religion!) in the home.

At times it happened that while on a visit to a friend's house I would go straight into the kitchen along with my non-Brahmin playmate and the old women would get panicky lest my companion would help herself to a glass of water—thus polluting the pots. This is only one instance. There were many occasions when I got my friends involved in such embarrassing situations. Of course I used to feel the humiliation even then, but the one that I feel now, for the accident of being born a Brahmin is after all not so unobserved. We shall have no castes in the future but before that it is just as well that those who lorded it over so long are made to suffer a little bit at least.

—*Leela*

TANZEB

TAILORING SPECIALISTS

Punjabi and European Dresses

DWARKADAS BLDG.,
Mangaldas Road,
Crawford Market Area,
BOMBAY—2.

Room For A Bachelor Girl

By Barbara Ray

CAREER girls boarding out and even those staying at home want to come back after a day's work to a comfortable room of their own in which they can rest and relax amidst cheerful surroundings.

Sometimes their rooms have to serve as bed-sitting-rooms, and must be fit to work in, live in, and to entertain in, uncomplicated by clutter, and distinctive enough to express their personality.

Quite a good deal can be accomplished in a small space if the right furniture and furnishings are chosen, and carefully arranged, for decorative designs depend a great deal on making every inch of space count.

First of all study your room, take stock of the furniture you have, and decide how you are going to arrange it. Few of us buy everything new at the same time, so we always have something to start with, and must, necessarily, make the best of it.

Colour Scheme

A good colour scheme is very important and helps to 'link up' odd pieces when arranging your room. A correct use of colour does not mean that a furnishing scheme must be all in one colour, or even in colours that blend. That would be dull. They must contrast with each other showing up the good points of each. It is possible, as you know, to use a gay scarf and a hand-bag with a simple frock, but the same things used with a gay frock may look incongruous. The same rule applies to furnishings. The pattern must pick out the beauty of the contrasting plain material. The plain material must show up the piquancy of the pattern.

Making up a colour card will help to some extent. This is done by placing underneath each other, on a folder, colour samples of the ceiling and walls, the wood-work of doors and windows, and samples of the fabrics for curtains and cushions. Last of all comes the colour of rugs, mats and of the floor. Now see if your colours harmonise, or change them till you get a harmonious combination.

Furniture for a bed-sitting room must be suitably designed. A divan with a comfortable mattress does duty for a bed at night; during the day, covered with a pleated casement or cretonne spread, and heaped with cushions, it provides a place for you to relax in, or seating accommodation for friends who may drop in for a chat. A broad band joins the top of the bed-spread to the gathered, or box-pieted flounce. A gathered flounce is easier to make, but box-pleats look smarter, and can be managed with careful measuring.

Dressing tables should not be considered only as a necessity but as part of your decorative scheme. They should be carefully placed, for it is very important that they should be in a good light by day, as well as by night. Draped tables are very attractive, do not take up much space, and bring colour into a room. An old dressing-table can be transformed with very little trouble. Use a sheet of glass for the top. The 'skirts' may be of the same material as your curtains or bed-spread. But remember that when a dresseing-table is drapped with the same material as the curtains, it brings the colour up and down the windows across a wall, and 'ties' the room together. It is sometimes preferable to create different areas of colour, though we should be careful not to have too many patterns fighting for attention.

Chairs and tables are important. Tables for sewing at, for packages when one returns from shopping, for books and magazines, or for a reading lamp. A place to relax in the day-time often saves strained nerves. Find a corner where you can place a comfortable chair and have reading lamp fitted near it with a bulb that will give an adequate light at night.

A desk in a bed-room is a wonderful convenience. If you have no room for a desk fit up a table with stationery etc. There is something about a well-appointed writing-table that makes you want to answer letters.

A 'hanging ward-robe' with an attractive curtain is a great space-saver, and keeps day clothes tidy and protected. A board placed at a convenient height above the floor, behind the curtain, does duty for a shoe-rack. The top can be utilised for books,—often a problem in a room.

Dainty Windows

Dainty windows have much to do with the pleasantness of a room. The light gathered curtains have a pleasing effect, even if they are draped crisply over those of heavier material, which may be necessary as a back-ground. Before buying your curtains bring home a pattern of the material to try out. It may look quite different against the light of your windows from the light of in the shop, and you can judge better how it goes with your carpets and furniture. Colour schemes are too tricky to carry in your memory. Remember to allow for the extra inches needed for turnings when measuring for curtains, and that full curtains of cotton material, with plenty of gathers, look better than skimpy ones of artificial silk. Heavy curtains for doors or windows can be made very successfuly, and cheaply, from canvas with the starch removed. White canvas can be brightened by oblongs of different coloured cloth, which match your colour scheme, appliqued on them.

Candle wick velvet is cheap, urrable and washable, and can be used with advantage for covering your divan, or cushions, and curtains.

Cushions should be gay and useful, but never uninteresting. Good cushions not only give an atmosphere of friendly comfort and well being to a room, but also provide some of the artistic touches required. Look out for remnants in rich shades of wine, orange, or blue in silk of rafleta to help furnishing schemes.

Young people like sitting on the floor and a five seated folding cushion filled with kapok, makes this a luxurious habit. When folded up, the cushions make an upholstered stool of a very convenient height.

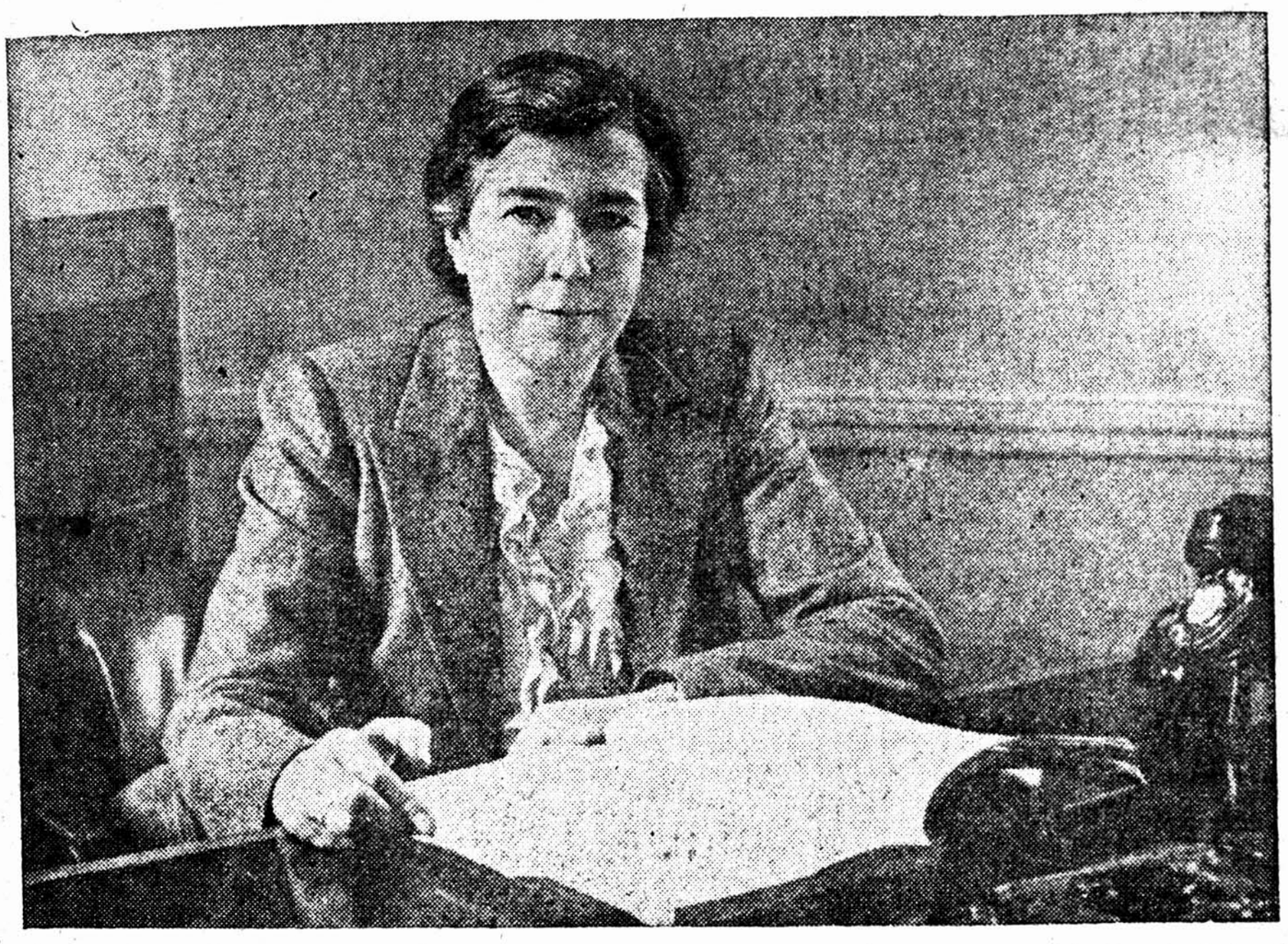
WOMEN'S PAGE

Good Lighting

Good lighting is essential. Put a good reading lamp by your bed, and see that the dressing table light reflects your face and not the mirror. Lamp shades can be interesting as well as decorative. Frames are available in all shades and sizes and can be easily covered with parchment or plastic. Lamp-shades can do much to enhance the beauty of your colour schemes. A room in pale yellow or green, which needs to look warmer, can be enriched by shades in orange or red. Use red or flame if your colour scheme is in the pinky shades denoted by apricot, peach or rose. Pinks in soft, modern shades, give glamour and warmth to walls and ceiling, and most tints of rose and orange shed a becoming glow.

Attractive rooms are not so much a matter of money as of taste. But without a certain degree of tidiness no room can be comfortable, and order can only be acheived if sufficient accommodation is provided for one's personal belongings.

London University's First Woman Vice-Chancellor



For the first time a woman has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of London University. She is 51-year-old Professor Lillian M. Penson, who was the Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University from 1938-1944, and has been a member of the Senate since 1940. As Vice-Chancellor, Professor Penson will preside at meetings of the University Senate and hold the membership of all Senate committees. She will not give up the post of Professor of Modern History at Bedford College.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Peculiar Stages Of Transiton——Losses Sustained By Indian Arts——Outcastes Of The Art World——Seperate Art Departments——Music Academy For Madras——Films Of Music Masters——Restoration Of Somanath——On The Front Of Anthem.

The loss sustained by India's arts during the period of her political subjugation is incalculable and irreparable. The revival, which was initiated a few years ago, was inspired by patriotic feelings. It has succeeded in ensuring, in a way, the continuation of the traditions of painting, music, dance and a few artistic crafts. Architecture, sculpture and several important crafts have receded in the background in spite of the revivalistic movement.

First Revival

The revival has cared for art only. It has not concerned itself with the uplift of those who have hitherto, held the tradition of art as a trust. More or less the revival appears to be a movement to snatch away the initiative from the hands of the hereditary guardians of arts and crafts and, therefore, marks, to some extent a peculiar stage of transition. Further loss to art is the obvious consequence of the unwarranted disregard of the rightful authorities—the traditional masters.

Although acclaimed as "renaissance" in interested or uninformed quarters, the revival of arts like music and dance has displayed little of the creative spirit. The suppression of the creative genius of any country is an inevitable consequence of its political subjugation; and the same has been the case with India. The modern Indian dance as presented by the revivalists and modernists forms a depressing contrast to the authentic dance technique continued by the hereditary exponents. The tendency to import things at random from the west and to introduce them as progressive and modern trends is clearly reflected in the modern editions of some arts.

And Now The Second

With the advent of independence, the stage has been set for the second revival. The country has achieved political freedom, but it has not achieved freedom from the domination of the foreign language and culture. It has not shed the slave-mentality in the sphere of education, art and culture. Until freedom reassures to India the originality of thought and judgment and reopens the springs of her creative genius, extreme caution will have to be exercised in tackling the problem of art and culture.

The first revival was a popular and voluntary effort. The second will be actively supported by the National Government. The difference between the two is striking, but, in spite of that, the first will presumably form the basis of the second. The Government—Central or Provincial—will, in all probability conceive art in the terms of the so-called modern trends, and revival in the terms of academics and museum. It will acknowledge fastidious artistes, amateurs and modernists as the saviours of Indian arts and will easily miss to take note of the living repositories of the classical technique of arts like music and dance

Repositories Of Tradition

School and academies of art will not admit children of the artists and craftsmen of the hereditary class. Architectural schools and associations will treat, as outcastes, those who have preserved something of India's architectural traditions under the most unfavourable conditions. The modern stage and schools of music and dance will not recognise hereditary exponents as authorities. In free India too, those who have lived and laboured for art will be debarred from entering the institutions founded for the education in and revival of arts.

The invidious distinctions of artists like the educated and uneducated which are prevalent today, form a part of the legacy which the foreign rule has left. And the same if not abolished soon, will be carried to the extreme of eliminating the vast bulk of the uneducated artistes and designers, and with the latter will disappear, for ever, whatever best in every art has survived. Consequently spurious forms and amateurish productions hearing the brand of modern trends will be paraded as the classical arts of India.

Department Of Art

The National Government should be alive to the seriousness and complexity of the problem of art. In the first place, the Government should find out a formula for the administration of art. It is a mistake to place, under the educational department, every subject which can be taught in a school. Art is confused with education when it is tethered to the educational department. Being a highly specialised subject, art needs a separate machinery for its organisation and administration. Such a machinery should be smooth, light and efficient. But at present the tendency to confuse art with education continues to influence the approach made by the Government to the questions artistic and cultural.

Art should be independent of every department. It should be directly under a Minister. In this respect the Government of Bombay is ahead of other provinces. It has organised and retained art as a department by itself since 1929, and the Art Education Committee appointed by it in 1946 also expects it to build up art as a separate department. The Central Government should get out of the routine of aligning art with education and should set up an efficient and independent machinery for the reorganisation and administration of art.

Scope Of Revival.

The educational department, however, competent and experienced it be, should not be asked to deal with art. The Government should also realise that the Central Advisory Board of Education or any similar board is not the body to be consulted on matters pertaining to art Apart from creating an efficient instrument of administration the Government should appoint advisory councils to advise on various arts in groups; and it will find persons—artists and art scholars—competent to work on such councils and to run the art department.

The formulation of high and definite standards of every art should be the initial step in the approach to different arts. The same can be accomplished with the help of right men and material; and in search for both, the Government will have to go to the hereditory class of artists—musicians, dancers, architects, sculptors and designers. Such artists are in need of patronage. They should be further encouraged to revive their direct method of teaching and master-to-pupil system of art education.

Whatever best in every art is available today must be saved from the danger of extinction. It should be brought within the purview of revival and not relegated to museums or re-recorded as relics of the past. All the existing schools and styles of every art should be placed in their proper perspective and included in the schemes of reorganisation. The policy of education in music and dance should be broad-based. It should not favour a particular school and discard others. The revival under the auspices of the National Government should ensure survival and propagation of every school The task is enormous and difficult. It demands, from the Central and Provincial Governments, the creation of separate art departments.

Education In Music

The Government of India is proceeding with its programme of the reorganisation of art and music It has appointed a Provisional Council for the setting up of a National Academy of Music in Madras This Council has decided, in its meeting held on July 6, to start a higher grade training college in music at Madras in September

The new college will provide facilities for research in music Teachers' training courses and Sangeet Vidwans courses will, if possible, be also started from this year Music institution in the South, if sponsored by the Govenment, should be kept above every controversy They should concern themselves with music and not with politics in music.

Whether in the North or South, music institutions must have, on their staff, accredited exponents of all the schools. They should train students to be creative artists and not slaves of nation-books Music education should be planned on an all India and not on a provincial basis. The Hindustani and Carnatic music should now go beyond their respective frontiers. The dissemination of the knowledge of the treatises of music through their translations into regional language is needed for the benefit of musicians and also of the people.

UMBRELLA DOCTOR

—Sketch by J. M. AHIVASI

Music On Screen

"Song of Love", which appeared at the Metro last Friday, is a fine picture. It presents, in stirring sequences, a love story based upon the romantic episode of the concert pianist Clara and famous composer Roberts Schumann. The musical score, which is one of the outstanding features of this film, is brilliant and varied. It is made up of select masterpieces of three great composers—Robert Schumann, Johannes Brahms and Frauz Liszt. It incidentally affirms the fact that the screen can be utilised as a medium for the radiation of high classical music.

"Song of Love" illustrates how films of great artists especially musicians should be made, and, therefore it is a film which the Indian producers ought to see. Some of the producers have brought, on the screen, a few great music makers of India, but they have compelled such masters to leave their original music away from the screen, and to stoop to the current type of film music. The Indian film world should learn a lesson from "Song of Love" that the music in the films of great masters should be original and authentic.

Suggestions For Restoration

Professor K. L. Oza's article on the restoration of the Somnath Temple in Saurashtra, which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly of July 4, makes an interesting reading. He has discussed two opposite views—"Leave it alone" or 'Proceed with restoration". It is easy to collect funds and relevant literature on the subject. The most difficult part of restoration, however, is the architectural style and design.

Professor Oza has made a valuable suggestion that the oral traditions running in the community of the Sompura Brahmins of Prabhas Pattan should be investigated. The Government ought to explore all the available sources of traditions. Saurashtra is noted for the communities of architects who have inherited the knowledge of supplying the architectural requirements of various denominations. Experts among such architects should be invited to express their opinions as regards the styles of architecture and sculpture and to undertook the work of restoration. The art of temple-building is their hereditary profession. The work of restoration should, therefore be assigned to them and not to their qualified but uninformed rivals.

Controversy Goes Ahead

The Government of India has given preference to Tagore's "Jana Gana Mana" as an interim arrangement; and yet the controversy, which was hitherto confined to Bengal, seems to be spreading to other provinces. The Gauhati Artists' Association had protested against the singing of the song on the occasion of the inauguration of the Gauhati-Shillong Station of the All-India Radio, and then the artists did not turn up to participate in the proceedings.

Bombay, too, has taken up the question of the anthem. In spite of the interim arrangement announced by the Government of India, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has unanimously selected "Vande Mataram" and has requested the Constituent Assembly to adopt the same as an anthem. Every province or institution seems to have the conviction that there is not and cannot be a third choice. At present, the selection means swinging towards one side or the other, and as long as such a mentality persists, there will be no final selection and no way out of the impasse. The Government of India should make a fresh start by inviting new compositions and leaving them together with "Jana Gana Mana" and "Vande Mataram" to an expert committee for the appropriate and final selection.

30,000,000-Volt X-Rays From New Synchrotron

The announcement by the British Ministry of Supply that the staff of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, working with scientific personnel of several industrial firms, have built a synchrotron capable of producing 30,000,000 volt X-rays, presents the man in the street with certain difficulties, but has a definitely heatening sound.

It is, in fact, the news of a fine achievement — part of the long history of British research into the problem of the atom which received so great an impetus when J.J. Thomsen discovered the electron just 50 years ago. Progress since then has been astonishing, and though on the technological side the emphasis has shifted to America, especially in the later war years, it was in Britain that the first detailed plan for producing atomic explosives took shape.

The instrument now disclosed is not at all a big project by modern standards — its total weight is only five tons. In probing the structure of the nucleu it is a research tool second to none.

The new synchrotron, light and compact, is the forerunner of much larger models. One nearing completion at Birmingham will be enormously more powerful and the Glasgow synchrotron, estimated to weigh 152.4 milliers, though not on the Birmingham scale, will certainly be formidable.

The programme of research on which these giant instruments will be employed is already to some extent mapped. The present machine will furnish useful data for larger projects. It will also be used in the X-ray field to treat deep-seated tumours, till now inaccessible to curative radiation except from the radium needle, which has many drawbacks in practice.

But the results when they come, will be impressive. This is a tool science has been wanting for many years.

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

THE RISING TIDE OF INFLATION

Already full to the brim Delhi is having another influx of refugees. They are coming from the Punjab, because Dr. Gopichand's Ministry has demanded all able-bodied men to work for their living. How uncharitable the Punjab Ministry is?

New Delhi had a conference of six Rajpramukhs, two Chief Commissioners of Himalaya Pradesh and Ajmer Merwara and four Premiers of Orissa, Bihar, Bombay and the Central Provinces. This conference decided to upgrade the administration in the States.

The big conference of the Provincial Premiers commenced here on Tuesday. It was summoned to review the cloth situation, created by its de-control. A barrage of leading articles and public statements deprecating re-control acted as a prelude to this conference. "The cloth prices were not unduly high", "cloth prices had already begun to decline", "crores are lost by the cloth trade" were some of the highlights of mill owners' publicity. A responsible provincial Minister openly declared that his ministry was opposed to re-control.

On Brink Of Famine?

A new scare, meanwhile was started. "India is on the brink of famine", stunned New Delhi during the week. For months together, India was fed on comfortable tidings that more and more food was arriving in this country, that India had imported 17,00,000 tons of foodgrains during the first six months, ending June. The Grow More Food Campaign, fish culture projects, tractors organisation and multi-purose projects had already abolished hunger from India; so it appeared from the unofficial notes, issued by the Press Information Bureau. It is not the scarcity; but the prices of foodgrains that may bring about famine conditions, it is now explained. The prices have gone up by two to three hundred per cent, since de-control, it is disclosed. How could prices sore up, when India had imported such large quantities of foodgrains is explained by the anti-social activities of the mercantile community.

The whole-hearted co-operation of this community with the Government, however, was assured by no less a person than Mr. G D. Birla in September 1946 and was subsequently affirmed by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The policy of de-control was recommended by the majority of the Sir Purshotam Das Thakurdas Foodgrains Policy Committee. Instead of summoning the Provincial Premiers, the Government should have convened a session of the Federation to enquire from its members whether the creation of scarcity amidst plenty was the type of co-operation they had pledged to the Nehru Government. One thing is anticipated, namely, the food controversy, millowners will be able to side track the issue of cloth prices. The food and cloth prices, however, are mere symptoms. Inflation is the real disease. Government's economy policy and sit down strike of the mercantile community are two of the contributing causes of inflation.

Need of the hour was to make every man and woman, an India and to teach them the historic teaching of Nelson: "India Expects Every one to do his duty". It is a matter of common knowledge again that ninety per cent of Indians have not fully realised the implication of August 15, 1947. Their actions are not calculated to make India strong against external aggression and internal chaos. Men who themselves are in the grip of careerism cannot be expected to take this broader vision of India.

Income-Tax Investigation Commission

Drastically restricted imports and the policy of de-control further opened the floodgates of inflation. Inflation could be resisted by larger supply of goods. Production has gone up, but it has not reached the peak years of war. Labour has not played a creditable game in production either.

The sector of Income-Tax Investigation Commission is haunting the Mercantile Community. The Income-Tax Investigation Commission has become a real menace to their tranquillity and peace of mind. Rs. 400 crores are involved in this unpleasant business. Labour unrest was got over by the Industrial Truce. The Congress conception of nationalisation was put in cold storage by the latest statement of the Industrial Policy. Liaquat's "anti-India" Budget was drastically modified by Mr. Shanmukham Chetty. And yet the share market collapsed, not after Liaquat's Budget but after "Please the mercantile community" budget of Chetty.

The Government Paper was not downvalued even under much-hated Linlithgow as it is today. British operated Treasury Bills were over-subscribed, while Nehru-operated Treasury Bills are going abegging. Central Provinces backed Transport company shares remain unsubscribed In utter disregard of solemn pledges given to martyred Gandhiji that decontrol would not be followed by any appreciable rise in prices, the rising tide of inflation has reached the breathing nostrils of the common man. The mercantile community is determined to make Premier Nehru eat grass, by coercing him to withdraw the menace of the Investigation Commission. Only the future can disclose how strong the Nehru Government is to meet this challenge of the Tax Dodgers.

Soaring Food Prices

The phenomenon of soaring food prices is baffling the common man. The Agriculture Ministry had claimed last summer that its Grow More Food Campaign had yielded an increase of one million tons in India's food production. It was for the United India. Assuming that one-third of this additional yield was in respect of Pakistan, India should have had more than 660,000 tons of additional foodgrains this year. Assuming, again, that draught had reduced this additional yield to half, India should have at least three lakh tons of additional foodgrains from the Grow More Food Campaign.

India has imported more than seventeen lakh tons of foodgrains during last six months. This should give India two million tons of additional foodgrains to feed 300,000,000 population. 1,700,000 tons of this additional foodgrains have been imported by the Government and should have stabilised prices. As for the remaining three lakh tons of additional foodgrains, a rise of fifty per cent in prices is sufficient inducement to a cultivator to disgorge his boards. He never had any staying power.

Let me quote a few despatches from the Food Front. 1. Answering criticisms on food and agriculture, the Food Minister had declared in the Dominion Parliament during its budget session that "Today the food position is definitely better and absolutely hopeful and sure".

2. About the same time, in an interview on the general food situation in the Province, Mr. Dankarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Bombay said:—"The Government will step in if the situation worsens and taken the most drastic steps necessary to prevent such a development."

3. The food situation in East Punjab is said to be satisfactory. Crops are said to be the best since 1933. "There will be no food storage here," said the Civil Supplies Minister, Sardar Pratapsingh.

4. In Assam, prospects and outturn of crops are reported to be fair, except in Kamrup district, where standing crops were damaged by storm early in April.

5. The estimated outturn of wheat in India shows an increase of 285,145 tons or 12.2 per cent.

6. The East Punjab, which at one time was estimated to be in deficit by 50,000 tons will have a stock of 2,38,000 tons.

Subsidising The Profiteers

In the food position of to-day, Assam has become a deficit province, The East Punjab has asked for 15,000 tons and the United Provinces 50,000 tons from the Centre. Bombay and Madras have also demanded additional allotments. The fact is that the Provincial Governments have been in effect literally subsidising the trader and hoarder. They have been pouring the imported foodgrains into trader's sink which enables him to make ever large profits. They fondly hoped that, since the Bengal Famine, human nature had completely changed in this country.

In this controversy, Mr. A. D. Gorwala and his Commodities Prices Board and the minute of dissent of the Service Members of the Foodgrains Policy Committee have been completely forgotten. Gorwala and his colleagues had warned the Government against the inflationary dangers of de-control.

July is the month of national holidays. First of July is the Canadian Independence Day. Fourth of July in the America s Big Day. Fourteenth of July is the Big Day for France. Bastile fell on that day.

Canadians and the French celebrated their national holidays by holding receptions. Gramophone recorded music was an innovation introduced by the Canadians and followed up by the French. The French gave a delightful cinema show to their guests.

The Americans celebrated their Independence quietly at their houses. Unlike the war years, there were no crackers fired. July being an uncomfortable month in New Delhi, the Americans gave a reception on George Washington's Birthday on February 22 instead.

New Delhi is now preparing to celebrate India's Big Day on August 15.

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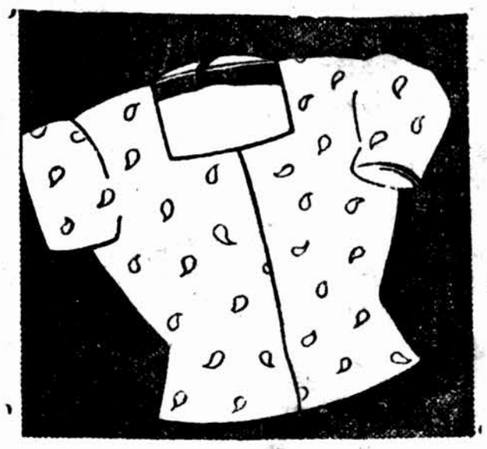

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Patter 'Professional Secrets'

By Asude

This effort is not meant to be funny. If you find fun in it, you are a funnier man than I, dear Sir or Madam, or Miss. It will be a chat on Magic. Now, read it or leave it. But don't say that you were not warned.

The idea came with the following very humorous paragraph relayed by the Globe Agency in an evening paper. "London, July 13. Fifty British magicians, going to Switzerland for the International Magical Conference, have found no magical solution to currency restrictions. Apart from notes up-sleeve and coins between the fingers, they will only take £ 35 like everyone else."

That is the humorous part of it. And it is followed by this much more momentous revelation: "The magicians are meeting in Switzerland to draw up a penalty code preventing the betrayal of professional secrets." I say it is momentous, that is, to magicians. The subject has worried magicians very acutely of late.

By the way, it is just as well to give the low-down on my authority to handle this theme. I don't know about "authority", but I happen to have been dabbling in this ancient Art of ballyhooing the public for a matter of thirty-nine years. I am not so good as I once was, but I think I know what I am pattering about.

Taking you as the "average reader", what do you know about the Secrets of Magic? Little, very little. You may have glanced through the occasional snippets which appear in some of the Sunday magazines telling you how to vanish a coin or an egg and raise a laugh or two in the parlour, but of the real secrets of Magic, you know not a single thing.

That is the sheet-anchor of the orthodox magician. Magic is the least studied subject of all. There are the scores of books on Magic in the shops. Probably, you have, just for fun, purchased one or two in your time. But did you read them, study the methods, practise them, and go through the hard routine? You didn't.

That is, if you are the average man. But there are budding conjurers. hundreds of them, fancying themselves as the Devants and Goldings and Houdinis of their hometowns, who attempt to give their own rendering of the original and exclusive effects which made those giants famous,—and flounder in the attempt. Serious conjurers think that it is a shame that the precious secrets should be made available to these tyros through the books.

But the opinion is not shared by all magicians. I have before me as I write Will Goldston's classical work "Secrets of Famous Illusionists", and this is what J. C. Cannell, a famous magician himself and ex-Vice-President of the Magicians' Club, says in introducing the book to the public.

"That Goldston has told so much will cause controversy in some quarters, but I do not agree with those who think that the secrets of illusionists should never be exposed. Indeed, I believe that when the public have been deceived for a quarter of a century with a famous trick, there is no harm in telling them at last how it was done,—and at the same time showing them a new one.

"When Horace Goldin's illusion 'Sawing through a Woman' was exposed after he had travelled the world with it, he just laughed and devised another form of the same trick and made it more baffling than ever. The really clever and resourceful magician will always do that.

"Although so much is given away in this book, I dare to say that I could, with ease, deceive with the simplest of tricks the average person after he had read it. Although I claim to know a great deal about magical secrets,.....I am frequently mystified by a good conjuring trick."

Cannell is perfectly right, and I, though a sprat to his whale, agree with him entirely. A hundred conjuring books will not worry the true-blue magician. For, a true-blue magician's show does not consist of demonstrating a lot of clockwork apparatus in action or mere digital dexterity even. It is a lot more than that.

I can concede a point to this extent that the objection might hold good fifty years ago, in Robert Houdin's time probably. Then the Art of Magic consisted almost wholly in the cleverness of the trick.....the baffling character of it. The magicians' stocks rose high in proportion to his success in hoodwinking the public.

Today, the public don't go to a theatre or music-hall to be merely mystified. They wish to be amused, entertained. The band of determined young men who went to conjurers' shows to "find out how it was done" and to expose the magician is dead as the dodo. How many tussles have you witnessed in your day between these hecklers and the performer?

A trick has, of course, still to be baffling or there will be no "Magic", but there is very little trouble on account of a few people in the audience knowing,....or suspecting how it is done. The knowing ones seldom speak. The blessed ignoramuses marvel and enjoy the show. And by "show", I do not mean the mere mystery of the trick.

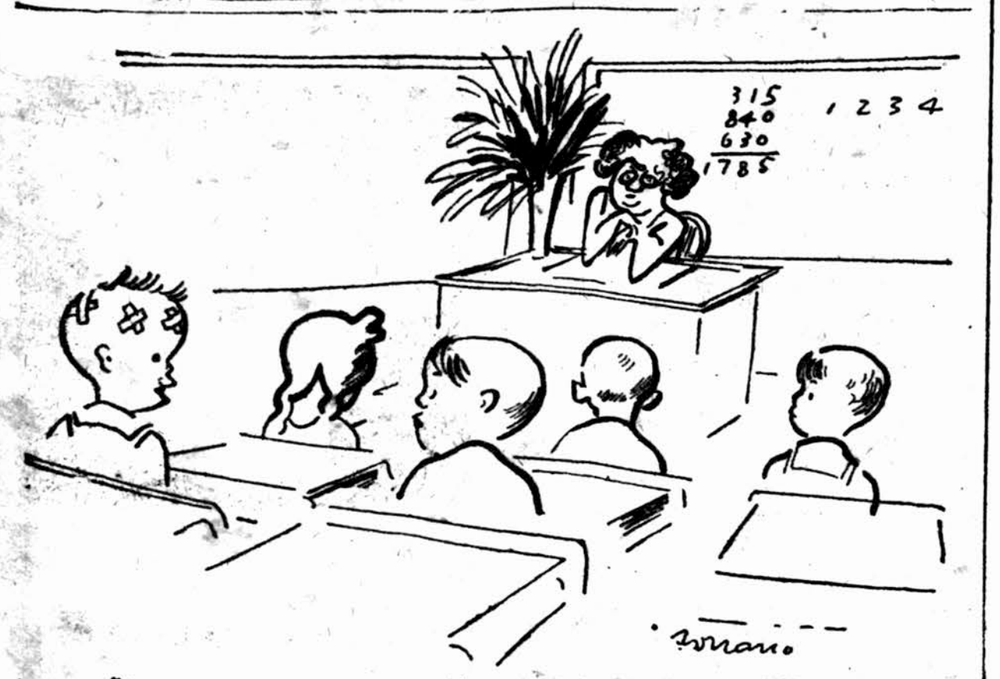
You have to watch an English or an American conjurer to see what I mean. There is a good deal more in a truly polished performance than mere mystery or cleverness. Few would leave a jazz hall or a cabaret show to sit out a conjurer's performance if it meant no more than that. The modern conjurer has to compete with the cinema and the dance-halls and the floor-shows on New York roof-gardens. He cannot do it with only a display of "tons of luggage", —as a Calcutta conjurer vaunts his puny little show, or sleight-of-hand.

That extra little thing is a very big thing, and it is known as sheer "Art." It comprises a groundwork of Culture, familiarity with the latest whims and foibles of Society, a thorough knowledge of human psychology, and all this is blended in the spice of Humour, true, rich humour, which actually makes people laugh. It makes the jaded City man sit up and take notice. It sends him home happy.

I know that they will seek a lamppost for me when I say this, but I have to say it,.....there are few, very few indeed in this country who fulfil this desideratum. There is a sustained attempt in certain quarters to collect "tons of luggage", as I said above, but of genuine entertainment in Magic, the A. B. C. has to be learnt yet.

The exposure of "professional secrets" will never bother the finished entertainer. Whatever resolutions the British magicians get through in the Switzerland conference, I have not the least doubt that they will not carry the masters with them.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



"Ask me anything. My father's been beating some sense into me."

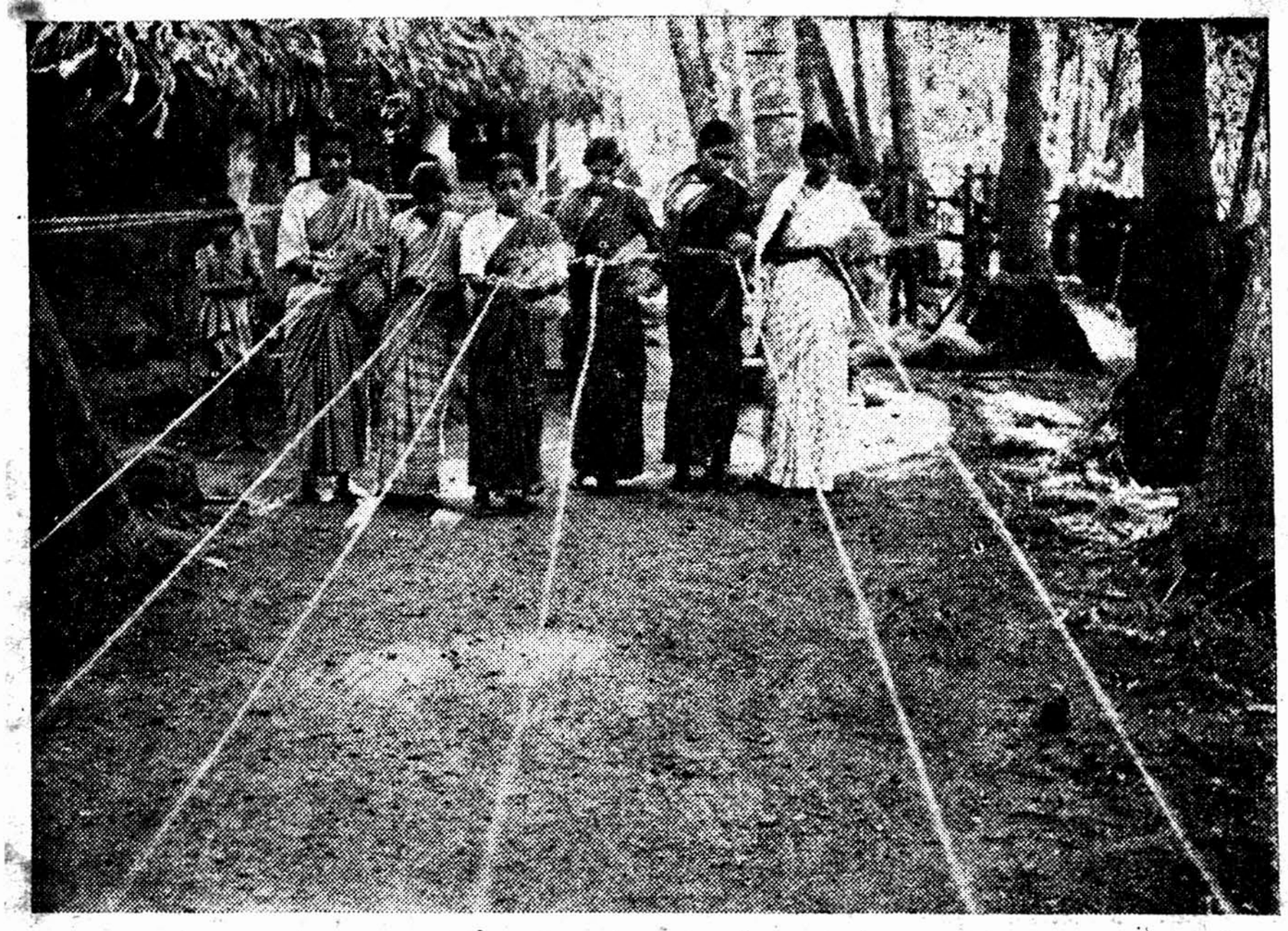
ROPE MAKING

(See Page 28)

The cleaning is done on a miniature fakir's bed of nails! The stiff fibres now become a little more mealleable and can be twisted with greater ease

These newly-spun ropes, as they are are not strong enough. Two strands are fed into the triangular guide and the strong and final form of the rope issues from the apex.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017



STORY OF ROPE

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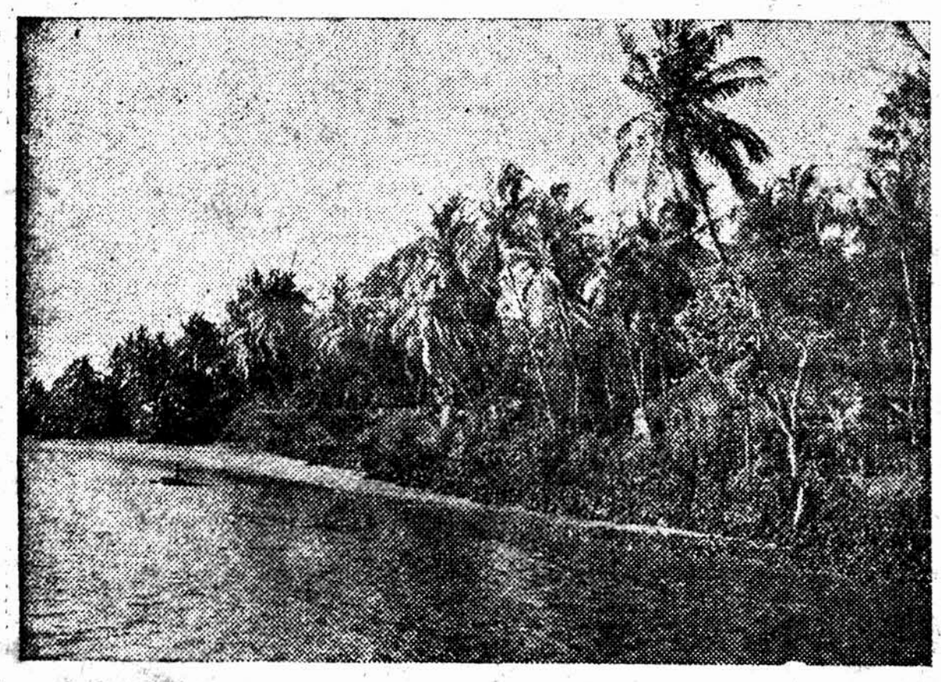
More Pictures On Page 27

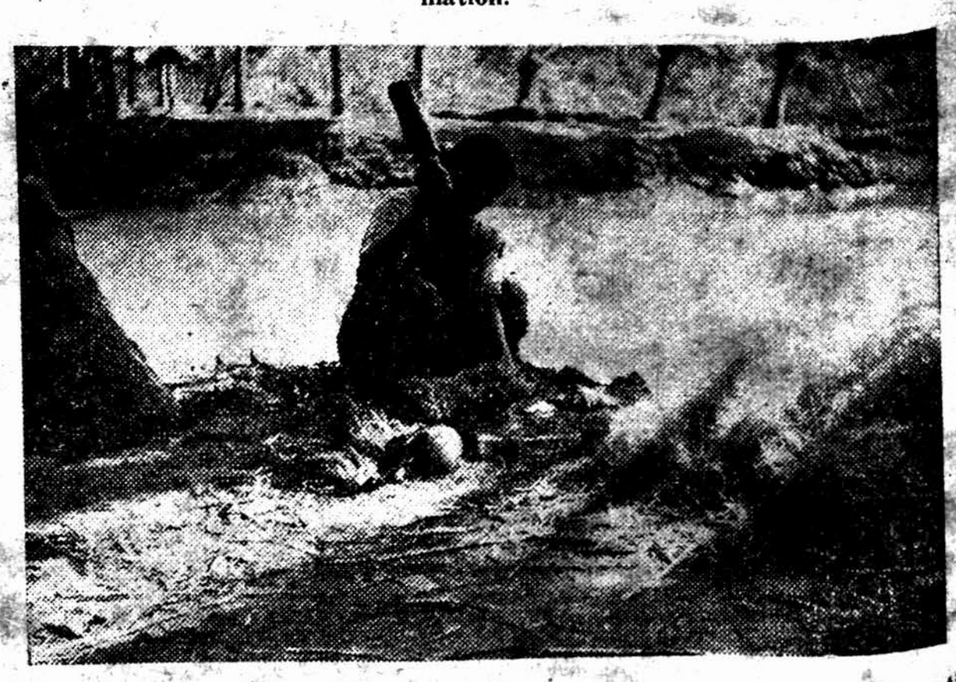
As the ropes start forming the women have to walk further and further back until the bundle of fibre in their arms is finished



The quiet--flowing banks of the Shiravati, in North Canara, provide a colourful background for one of India's oldest cottage industries.

The raw material is obtained from the cocoanut. The fibrous husk is stripped off the fruit and is ready for the first step in its process of transformation.

The husks are then thoroughly soaked in water.



After this the women take over entirely. The soaked husk is beaten until the compact, fibrous mass is thoroughly separated.

An amplified version of the charkha.

And so to the consumer, long lengths of rope are doubled up and fastened into compact bundles, bringing down the curtain on the story of rope.

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